Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, July 16, 1823. No. 1728.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodosius Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay, under the Firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Tuesday next the 22nd Instant, will be Sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above Cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

Sundry Damaged Articles, Empty Chests, Wooden Horses &c.

ALSO,

On account of the Consigner,

SIX COPIES OF

Peveral of the Peak.

D. SETON,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
16th July 1823.

Notification,

THE Executors to the Estate of Major General WILLIAM ATKINS, being about to close their Accounts and to remit the balance to England; request that all those who may have any Claims on the Estate will forthwith present the sum either to Captain LICHMERE RUSSELL, or to FRANCIS WARDEN Esq.

(3) Bombay, d July 1823.

જાહેરખબર

મરનાર·મેજર·જનરલ·વીલી
અમ·આટકીનશનાં·મીલકતનાં
વકીલલોકો·ઈ·મરનારનો·ફશાય

બંદ·કરેછે·અને·ઈની·બાકી·શ્રી·
વીલાઈત·મોકલેછે·તેશાટે·બે·કોઇ
લોકોનો·ઈમરનારનાં·મીલકત·ઉ
પર દાવો·હોઈતો·તે·વણીકોઈ·ક
પતાંન·લીયમોર·રશલને·અગાર·
મીશતર·પરાંશીશ·વારડીન·શાફે
ખનેલફેર·કરે*

તા૦ ૯ મી· જુલાઇ· ૧૮૨૩

New Publications

FOR SALE

On Commission.

MR. ANDERSON has the pleasure to Inform the Public in General that he has received by the ASIA, recently Arrived from England, the following New and most Interesting Publications, viz.

Peverill of the Peak by Sir Walter Scott, Moore's Loves of the Angels, Illustration of Ditto by Westall, Fifteen Years Residence in India, Edinburgh Review No. 74, Blackwood's Magazine No. 71, East India Directory for 1823, Las Cases Journal at St. Helena, Curiositics of Literature, Collection of Christmas Carol, Ipsiboe French, Freyeinch's Voyage round the World with Plates, Johnson's Field Sports, Hogg's Poetical Works, and various other Interesting New Publications.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

FOR
PRIVATE SALE
AT No. 3
Dady's Buildings,

A HANDSOME and Commodious Carriage (Landaw) just imported from England, in the Ship Charles Forbes, for a Family, that does not now require it;

PRICE Rs. 4,800

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

Messrs. Baxter & Company,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers and the Public that they have just received per the Ship ASIA an Extensive Assortment of the Primest Goods, which will be Exposed for Sale on Monday, under the following Heads viz.

Ale (Pale) in Butts and Hhds. from Hodgson.

Boots and Shoes from Hoby.

Baby and Ready made Linen, Brushes, of all kinds Japan Blacking, and American Fluid.

Confectionery from Hoffman with Preserved Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, and Raspberry Vinigar.

Carpetting, Brussells and Oil of the Newest Patterns.

Cabinet Ware, Comprizing highly finished Wardrobes, Solid Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables.

Cutlery, Table sets with Ivory Pattent Balanced handles Razors, Scissor, Penknives, and every description of Coarse Cutlery.

Earthenware, Spode and Copelands, Elegant Dresden Opaque and Fashionable Pattern, Long Dinner Desert Breakfast and Tea Setts.

Flannels from Wales and Lancashire.

Glass Ware, from Nash Containing Superb Lustres of 8-6 and 4 Lights with Rich Engraved Shades, Vase Lamps and Wall Shades, Table and Desert Services, Hooka Bottoms Diamond Strawberry Cut.

Gun Powder from Pigou and Anderson.

Gloves of Leather, Cotton and Silk.

Horse Hair, Curled for Matrasses, Sophas, Chairs, &c.

Ditto Seating, a New and Admired Article for Covering Sophas, Chairs &c.

Hats and Caps, from Bicknell, Military and Staff (Trimmed to the King's Order) and Superfine Round Anglesea shape.

Ironmongery, White Brass Locks, Bolts, Buttons Handles, and Screws of all kinds.

Lamps, Table or Sospending on the French Principal with Hemispheres and Chimney's.

Military, Equipments containing Epaulets and Lace of Gold and Silver Girdles for Infantry or Cavalry Officers, with Cords and Tassels, Shoulder,

Waist, and Sling Belts of Patent Black and Brown Leather, also Patent Leather and Silk Stocks, Buck and Doe Skin Gloves &c. &c.

Millinery and Haberdashery, comprising an Extensive Assortment of Satins, Lutestrings, Persian and Fancy Goods, Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets trimmed to the latest Fashion with Ribbon, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs in great Variety.

Oilmen's Stores, of all kinds with Anchovie, Fish and Paste Pickled Hering, Tongues, Salmon and Jews Beef, York Hams, Stilton, Berkley, Glocester and Pine Cheeses.

Patent Shot and Magazines.

Patent Medicines, including Soda and Sudleitz Powders, Peppermint and Tolu Lozenges, Steers' Opodeldoc, Magnesia, Aromatic Vinegar, Eau-de-luce, Milk of Roses, &c. &c.

Perfumery, from Smyth and Co. consisting Essences and Oils for the Hair, smelling Salts and Lavender Water.

Plate and Plated Ware, with Rich Embossed Silver Edges, Soup Tureens, Curry and Oblong Dishes, Tea Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Milk, Sugar, and Butter Bassons, Tumbler' Branch Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks, with Engraved Shades, Spoons, Forks, Laddles &c.

Stationary, including Palmers, Pens, Reeves Colours, Bristol Boards, Visiting, Addres, and Playing Cards.

Sadlery, from Denwiddie and Edmonds Double and Single Harness, Cavalry Hunting, Racing, and Side Saddles, Patent Spurs, and Spare Articles.

Spirits, Cognac Brandy from Martele, Schedam Hollands, Old Jamaica Rum, Shrub, &c.

Wines, of Superior Flavors, viz. Claret first Growth, from Gledstanes, Port and Sherry, from Harper, Madeira in Pipes, and Half Pipes, from Leacock and Co. also Sercial and Malmsey.

Messrs. B. and Co. can recommend the preceeding Articles with confidence and beg to assure their friends at Outstations that every Care shall be taken in the Selection of Orders trrnsmitted to their Management.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

Kempt and Co,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday, the 19th Instant,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

CIRCULAR Mirrors with Shades, Oblong do. without Shades, French Table Lamps, Branch Candlesticks, Wall Shades, Decanters &c. &c. Double Branced Wall Gerandoles, a pair of four light Chandaiiers, and Sundries.

Bombay, 16th July, 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 28th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
An Assortment of

BOOKS

PART OF THE STOCK IN TRADE
Of the Late Firm of
Messrs, Lugrin & Watson.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

FOR SALE.
On Commission.
AT
Messrs. Baxter and Co's.

AN Elegant Rose Wood Cabinet Piano forte by Walter Inventor and Manufacturer of the Una Corda.

ALSO.

A Grand Piano Forte.

AND
A PATENT SPRING
Self Tuning Piano.
With New Music by Esteemed Composers
JEWELLERY FROM HAMLET.

An Extensive Assortment of Elegant Ornaments from the above noted House will be Exposed for Sale on Saturday, at Messrs. BAXTER and Co's. Rooms.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

FOR SALE
On Commission
AT THE OFFICE OF THE LATE
Mr. Milburn,
A Few Cases of very Superior

Champaigne,

IMPORTED PER

PIGGOTT,

Red per Single Dozen	75 Rs.	per Doz.
White Ditto. . .	70	"
Red per Case of 3 Doz.	70	"
White Ditto. . .	65	"

Also a few 6 Dozen Cases of very Superior Port Wine from the Respectable House, of Butler and Sons Price per Case of 6 Dozen, 17 Rupees per Dozen.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

Mr. Prinsep,

HAS RECEIVED PER
Royal George
A Consignment of very Superior

WINES

FROM
Harper and Bell,
Consisting of

OLD Sherry in Butts, for sale at 800 Rupees.

Superior Ditto of a quality sold in Calcutta at 960 Rupees 860.

Ditto in 3 Dozen cases at 20 Rupees per Dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 Dozen chests at 20 Rupees Dozen.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 Dozen Ditto at 12 Rupees Ditto.

Claret in 6 Dozen Chests at 40 Rupees Dozen.

Bombay, 16 July 1823.

A CARD.

ROZA BARTLEY AND CO. *Bootmakers from Bengal*, respectfully inform the Gentlemen of Bombay that they have established themselves as BOOTMAKERS SHOP No. 2, *Meadow Street* within the Fort, where they will be happy to receive such orders as Gentlemen and the Public in General may think proper to give them; and they promise to give the greatest attention and highest satisfaction to all who may be pleased to employ them, and at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

FOR.
Madras and Calcutta.
THE SHIP.

ASIA,

Captain Wm. L. Pope,
WILL SAIL,
On, or about the 21st Instant.

FOR Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and Co. or Captain POPE.

Bombay, 16th July 183.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Passage to England.

THE TWO FAST SAILING.
First Class Ships

Euphrates

CAPTAIN MEADE.

AND.

Royal George.

CAPTAIN ELLERBY.

HAVING Elegant accommodations for Passengers, will sail about the Middle of August.

For particulars apply to the respective Captains at Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co's. where plans of the Cabins are to be Seen.

Rampart Row 15th July 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d July 1823,
By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of Letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department: viz:, Paragraphs 2nd and 3rd of the letter dated 8th January. 3 to 9 of that dated 19 Feb. 2 to 4 of the letter of the 5th and 2 to 5 of the letter of the 12th March.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 8th January 1823.

2nd Para 21. You will be pleased to inform Captain Dunsterville that the prayer of his memorial cannot be granted.

3d. The Regulation, which is noticed in these letters has our approbation.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 19th February 1823.

Para 3. We have permitted Lieut. Colonel Pennycuick to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

4th We have permitted Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hutchinson to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

5th Captain William Henry Sykes of your Establishment, has received our permission to remain in England, until the departure of the last Company's Ship of the present season.

6th We have permitted Mr. Samuel Love, to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time,

7th. We have permitted Lieut. John O. Bayly of your Ettablishment, to remain in this country till the 1st June next.

8th. We have permitted Surgeon Gidson Colquhoun, lately belonging to your Estaqlishment to retire from the service from the 30th September 1821.

9th. We have resolved that the Furlough of Surgeon James Dow, of your Est. be considered as commencing from the 30th April 1822.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 5th March 1823.

PAR. 2d Being desirous of insuring to Invalids and other Troops returning to England in private Ships a supply of good Medicines for the voyage. We have resolved that, for the future, such Ships shall be provided with Medicines from our public store. under the following Regulations, which we direct may be communicated to the Surgeons of all such ships: and we confidently look for the assistance and co-operation of the Medical Board an your Presidency to carry this plan into effect for the welfare and comfort of the Invalid Soldiers, with as little waste and loss to the Company as may be.

1st. The Surgeons of Ships oppointed to carry Troops, shall forward in good time, Indents accompanied by an Inventoryof the Ships Medicine Chest, including Instruments and utensils, and supported by a declaration on honour by the Surgeon. When the Ship is visited by the Port and Marine Surgeon, he will compare the Chest with this Inventory, and certify it's correctness, after which the Medicines for the supply of the Troops will be sent on board.

2d. The Medical Board will take care that the amount of the intended supply be notified to the Surgeons, that time may be allowed to consider and obviate any objections.

3d. The Board will also direct the Surgeons it charge of the Troops to prepare a statement of the expenditure of medicines during the voyage and to deliver the saume into the hands of our Secretary upon his arrival in England, from whom he will receive directions as to the disposal of the medicines remaining unexpended.

4th. The quantity of medicines necessary for each detachment of Invalids will of course depend upon the nature and severity of their diseases; and it will therefore be necessary that these circumstances should be carefully adverted to in supplying medicides to the respective ships.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Melitary Department, dated 12th, March 1823.

AARA 2d. We have permitted Captain Berestford Ambrose of your Establishment to return to his duty.

3d. We have permitted Mr. Henry Johnstone to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on you Establishment this rank will be settled at a future time.

4th. The undermeutioned officers have received our permission to return to their duty on your Establishment vizt.

Lieutenant Hoden Dunbobin.
" Charles F. Elderton.
" Owen Poole.

5th. We have permitted Captain Thomas Roe of your Establishment to remain in Englaud until the month of May next.

Bombay Castle 3d July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to revise the rates of fees chargeable on commissions of Native Officers, is pleased to direct that they in future be fixed at the rate of half a months pay of their respective ranks, according to the service in which they may be employed.

A Subedar Major on attaining that rank, is to be charged a fee for his new Commission equal to half the amount of his additional pay for one month.

Bombay Castle, 3d July 1823.

The thirteenth section of the Articles of War points out how the property of deceased Officers and Soldiers is to be secured, but some Regulation by Government appearing to be wanted for insuring the safely of the porperty at all times; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when any Native Commissioned Officer may die or be killed in the service, the Commanding Officer of the Battalion shall, when no hiers are upon the spot, direct an Inventory to be taken by a Court Martial composee of three Native Officers, and order the effects to be poplickly sold, and discharge afterwards such debts as he is authorized to do by the articles of War and account for the remainder to the legal heir or heirs of the deceased.

2d In the event of no person establishing a claim to the property of a Native Officer who may die in Cantonments or at a Garrison station within the limits of this Presidency, within twelve months from the date of the casualty, the amount must then (or sooner, should the corps to which the deceased belonged, march from the station,) be lodged in the hands of the Paymaster of the division in which the Regt. to which the deceased belonged, may be serving.

3d The duty of securing the property of a deceaed Native non-commissioned officer or Soport, under similar circumstances, will rest with the officer commanding the company he belonged to, who will finally dispose of it in the manner directed in the preceding paragraph.

4th When troop are employed on foreigneer vice or in the field beyond the limits of this Presidency, the amount of the property including arrars of pay due to deceased Native officers and soldiers, when no Heirs are on the spot, is to be paid over to the paymaster to the Troops within three months of the death of the Individual, and who will grant receipts in duplicate for the same.

5th The Inventories and any valuable documents that may be found, will be lodged in the Adjutant's Office, and that Officer will keep a book in which will be registered the Estates of Native Officers and Sepoys, which the Commading Officer must examine along with the other Public Records.

6th, Officers commanding companies will prepare a statement of the amount of property of each deceased Individual for the Adjutant's information, and will likewise afford him every informitson in their power regarding the hairs of the deceased.

7th. An Officer having property as above on hand, will of course upon his change of Battalion or furlough beyond the limits of the Presidency, transfer it to the Officer who may succeed him in Command of the Battalion, or Company, as the case may be.

8th In case of any claim to the proceeds of the Estate of a deceased Native Officer or Sepoy after the same are deposited with the Paymaster, such claim shall, though not contested, be investigated by Punchant or a Court of Enquiry in the Battalion to which the deceased belonged, and upon it's being satisfactorily established in the opinion of the Commanding Officer, he is to certify to that effect together with the Adjutant, upon which certificate the Paymaster will consider himself warranted in paying the money to the Claimant, taking his recept.

9th. All contested claims are to be referred to the Zillah Court in the Division where the Battalion the deceased belonged to may be employed, and upon the Magistrate granting a Certificate that such a person is entitled to property it will be pay by the Paymaster as directed in the preceding paragraph.

10th. The investigation by the Punchants or Native Court Martial is to be limited to the property in Camp of quarters, and not to extend to the disposal of landed or other property, or passing an opinion on such points.

11th. Paymasters will furnish lists every six months, accounting for receipts and disbursements, to the Accountant General who will frame a General one for publication.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1823

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor John Kilkenny to be Conductor, vice Hannah, deceased,—Date of appointment, 17th June 1823.

Serjeant Major John Porter to be appointed a Conductor, in room of Wilson, pensioned,—Do. 20th June 1823.

7th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Alfred Bradford to be Lieutenant, vice Thackthwaite, deceased,—Do. 21st June 1823.

11th Regiment N. I.

Supernumerary Lieutenant John Attencurrow, to be brought udon the effective strength, vice Obaiel Gidley, resigned, from the 1st July 1823.

Ensign William Paul Phipps, to be Lieutenant, vice

Stephen H. Clements, placed on the Invalid Pension List—Date of rank 2d July 1823.

Pedro de Mello is appointed Apothecary in the Medical Store Department at the Presidency, from the 1st May 1823.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sub Assistant Surgeon Vaughan, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora now in the Persian Gulf, and to permit that Officer to continue to act under the instructions of the 3d Member of the Medical Board, in his capacity of Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, until a favorable opportunity offers, of proceeding to join his vessel.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1823

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Infantry Officers, allowed to continue to do duty with the Cavalry under the General Order by Government of the 17th September last, shall rejoin the Infantry Corps to which they belong by the 1st October next, viz.

Lieut. Sanderson,	Doing duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
" Haggart,	
" Kensington,	Doing duty with the 2d Regiment.
" Pringle,	
" Payne,	
" Peyton,	Do. 3d Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq. appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be a Member of this Government, has this taken the Oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay as Fourth Member, under the usual Salute from the Garrison.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

Calcutta.

COURT MARTIAL.

5TH JUNE, 1823.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at fort William on Monday the 19th May 1823, of which Colonel Morrison, C. B. His Majesty's 44th Regiment, was President. Captain Alexander Conway Dunsmure, of the 1st. Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraiged upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

"For pursuing a systematic course of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty from the period of his joining the Battalion at Barrackpore in February 1821 to the present date, and particularly in the following instances:

1st. "In absenting from his duty and station without permission on the 15th and 16th June 1821, notwithstanding similar instances of irregularity had been pointed out to him on previous occasions, which he had promised should not again occur.

2d. "In totally absenting himself from, and neglecting all Battalion duties from the 26th December 1822, to the 14th February 1823, without furnishing a Medical Certificate or assigning a sufficient reason for such absence; his general habits & conduct during that interval being such as to afford grounds to suppose, that his alleged plea of indisposition was not founded on fact.

3d. "In persevering in the same course of neglect and disobedience, between the 14th and 26th February last, although Officially informed that the Medical Officer who had been directed to visit him had declared him fit for duty, and that his Commanding Officer expressly required his future attendance at Parades; which communication remained totally unnoticed and disregarded.

4th. "In absenting himself from his Corps and Station from the 26th to the 28th February last, without leave, in opposition to the frequent admonitions of his Commanding Officer, and in violations of his own repeated promises.

5th. "In continuing the same line of conduct from the 28th February to the present date, notwithstanding a written pledge given by him to Major-General Dalzell on the 10th March, promising amendment—such contumacious neglect of duty and breach of promise not being attributable to ill health, a Special Medical Committee directed to report on his case having declared him fit for the performance of every duty.

6th. "In not complying with Battalion Orders of the 19th of March last, directing him to deliver over the 6th Batt. Company to Ensign Smith, until a second order was issued some days after.

7th. "In absenting himself from his Corps and Company at Muster on the 1st of the present month, (May) this being the second time of such absence from Muster.

8th. "For general neglect of duty as Captain of a Company, in not personally attending to the internal discipline and good order of two Companies under his immediate Charge, from the times of his joining the Battalion.

"Such conduct being subversive of good Order and Military discipline, detrimental to the Service, and in breach of the Articles of War.

"Additional Charge preferred against Captain A. C. Dunsmure, 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry.

"For breach of Arrest on the 21st instant, (May) in quitting Calcutta without leave, and failing to appear before the General Court Martial assembled to investigate the aforementioned Charges on that day."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"That the Prisoner Captain A. C. Dunsmure, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, is Guilty, of as much of the 1st Specification of charge as accuses him of 'Absenting himself from his duty and Station without permission on the 15th and 16th June 1821.'

"That he is 'not Guilty' on the 2d Specification.

"That he is 'not Guilty' on the 3d Specification.

"That he is 'Guilty' of so much of the 4th Specification as accuses him of 'Absenting himself from his Corps and Station without Leave from the 26th to 28th Februnry last.

'That he is 'Guilty' of the 6th Specification of Charge, with exception to the period between the 17th of March and 6th of April last, when he was regularly reported Sick.

"That he is 'Guilty of the 7th Specification.

"That he is 'Guilty of the 7th Specification.

"That he is 'not Guilty' of the 8th Specification.

"That he is Guilty of the Additional Charges."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner Captain A. C. Dunsmure, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Guilty of so much of the original Charges as are stated in the Finding and of the Additional Charge, do sentence him to be Cashiered.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET,
General Commander in Chief.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY 1823.

Since the publication of our last Paper the Royal George and the Euphrates have arrived but they bring no later political news than what we have already received and given to our readers.

The Duke of Clarence has been Gazetted in succession to the Earl St. Vincent as General of H. M. Royal Marine forces. General Sir George Beckw[illegible] Colonel of H. M. 8th Regt. is dead; as is also Gen. James Balfour.

Letters Patent have passed the great Seal granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdoms to the Marquis of Londonderry, by the titles of Viscount Jeaham, of Jeaham in the County of Durham and Earl Vane, with remainder to Lord Henry Stewart and the other Children by his present lady. Lord Beresford has also been created Viscount Beresford.

Sir Henry Harding succeeds Mr. Robert Ward at the Ordnance.

The Purser of the General Harris had brought home the confessions of the murder of Mrs. Donatty by a Seaman on board of the Company's Ship Marquis of Huntley.

Viscount Carleton who is in his 84 year lately invited some of his old friends to a *juvenile* party at dinner, three of whom attended Lord Glastonbury, General Grenville, and General Sir Alured Clark, whose joint ages, including His Lordship's, amounted to 324. Mr. Sloane Starsby the fourth invited has entered into his Eighty fifth year.

The subject of the next novel by the author of Waverley is said to be the Gunpowder Plot.

The justly celebrated Sportsman Colonel Thornton died at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk married to Lady Marry Ann Gage the widow of Sir Thos. Gage and the Duke of St. Albans to Mrs. Cuthbert, and Lord Petre to Miss Howard.

STEAM NAVIGATION

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

We beg to call the particular attention of the Commercial public to a prospectus published in a subsequent Column for Establishing by steam navigation a communication with Calcutta and India, generally by the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea, the voyage out and home to be completed within 120 days.—We invite [illegible]munication of the obse[illegible] perienced on the sub[illegible] bility of the scheme[illegible] posed to its succe[illegible] may have over[illegible] know prevails [illegible] in Egypt thr[illegible] may prove [illegible] well of pa[illegible] ring dela[illegible] we co[illegible] of ste[illegible] a C[illegible] Su[illegible] tu[illegible] su[illegible] t[illegible]

an money public at large against employing their capital in the purchase of loans or Bonds upon the South American Governments. Some of our extracts from the London Papers will convince them of the great risk to which Purchasers are exposed; in one of the instances which we publish, it appears that the Solicitor General has pronounced the contrast to be usurious and void.

The letter of Sir P. Francis which we put in our literary News will acquire an increased value, if our readers bear in mind the situation of the writer at the time the letter was writen. For this purpose we quote, an extract from one of Burke's speeches on the India Bills, which marks the sterling merit which his public services had obtained for him in the eyes of one who was certainly no vulgar judge of the worth of his fellows.

"This man, says Burke whose deep reach of thought, whose large legislative conceptions and whose grand plan of policy, make the most shining part of our reports, from whence we have learned all our lessons, if we have learned any good ones; this man from whose materials, those gentlemen who have least acknowledged it, have yet spoken as from a brief, this man, driven from his employment, discountenanced by the Directors, has had no other reward, and no other distinction, but that inward "sunshine of the soul" which a good conscience can always bistow on itself.

Henry Shank Esq in a letter to the Court of Proprietors dated the 17th of March has announced his intention of offering himself as a Candidate for the Direction when duly qualified according to law.

Portugal.

Letters and papers from Oporto, to the 11th march, have brought important intelligence respecting the insurrection, which may now be considered completely suppressed, as the leader of this abortive attempt in favour of the Holy Alliance only escapes from the Constitutional troops by the rapidity of his flight. It appears, from articles in the *Borboleta Duriense* of the 10th, that Captain TORGE, of the Oporto Police Guards, had on that day arrived from Villa Real, which he left on the 9th. He brought despatches from General REGO, who then had his headquarters in Villa Real, having entered the town without any opposition, in consequence of the flight of the rebels in the direction of Villa Pouce, about half way between Chaves and Villa Real. They left behind them their baggages, under an escort, which immediately joined General REGO. The ex-Count of AMARANTE's deluded followers are all disappointed, and full of indignation at the manner in which they have been deceived. The Colonel who commanded the 6th Dragoons at Chaves, and who was put under arrest by AMARANTE for not submitting to his orders, had effected his escape, and joined General REGO, who expected to establish his headquarters at Villa Pauca on the 11th.

There were great rejoicings at Oporto in consequence of the arrival of the above gratifying intelligence of the successful operations of the Constitutional troops.

By Official accounts, received from Ceylon we learn that the Brig Dooria Dowla of Surat, bound from Bombay to the Malay Coast, with a valuable cargo on board, was burnt at sea on the 11th of June. Two boats with the crew, forty three in number, Bengalees and Malays) and five Passengers, reached Wellitotti on that Island, on the 13th, two days afterwards.

The account given by them is, that they left Bombay on the 3d June. and proceeded on their voyage prosperously until the 11th, when about 4 o'clock in the morning, they were suddenly awoke by the man at the helm calling to them that the Ship was full of smoke. They immediately came on deck &observing that the smoke proceeded from the after part of the vessel, they tore up two of the Deck planks and poured in as much water as they possibly could, but finding it of no avail, and that the flames were fast gaining upon them, they launched the long and Jolly boats, and having secured a little water and biscuit in them, they embarked and put off from the vessel which was soon afterwards enveloped in flame and at about 8 o'clock totally disappeared. After rowing for two days they made the land and got on shore at Wellitotti, with the loss of one man (the Carpenter) who was drowned in the surf while they were landing.

The people have been taken care of by order of the Ceylon Government, and are to be forwarded to Bombay by the first opportunity.

Bombay Courier, July 12.

RECORDER'S COURT BOMBAY.
14TH JULY 1823.

The Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced this day. After the usual preliminary forms the following Gentlemen were called upon to serve as Grand Jury men.

JAMES HEN. CRAWFORD Esq.—FOREMEN.

Mat. T. D. De Vere, Esq.	Crawford McLeod, Esq.
Frederick Bourchier, Esq.	James Forbes, Esq.
David Roe Newall, Esq.	David Malcolm, Esq.
Wm. Tho. Graham, Esq.	C. James Fair, Esq.
George Forbes, Esq.	John A. Forbes, Esq.
Wm. C. Bruce, Esq.	Thomas Crawford, Esq.
H. P. Hadow, Esq.	Patrick Stewart, Esq.
James Ritchie, Esq.	William Mitchell, Esq.
Mansfild Forbes, Esq.	John Saunders, Esq.
John Corvin, Esq.	W. Peil, Esq.
R. K. Arbuthnot, Esq.	W. Mainwaring, Esq.

The Recorder the eddressd the Grand Jury nearly as follows. Though the Calendar I am sorry to say is rather a heavy one both as to the number and quality of offences; yet it will require but few remarks from me, as it consists almost entirely of burglaries and Larceny cases, which must have constanly come before you Gentlemen when sitting on former Grand Juries and with the law relating to which therefore you must be thoroaghly acquainted. I have one or two cases however on which I shall presently trouble you with a few words. At present I must request your attention to another subject which equally falls within the line of your duties.—I mean the Gaol.

As many of the Gentlemen who are now present were Members of the last Grand Jury, they must be aware that many alterations were recommended by them, all of them in my opinion most judicious. This recommendation was immediately handed by me to the Government, in answer to which a communication has been made to the Court; that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council had ordered the improvements suggested to be carrid into immediate effect.

I am happy also to inform you that another object which tho' it formed no part of the recommendation of the last Grand Jury had yet excited its attention as wel as that of former Grand Juries, as well as that of myself when I visited the goal, is now likely to be effected.—You are I do not doubt aware that at present there is no classification or separation of the criminal Prisoners. Those who are committed to goal merely for safe custody till trial and whom therefore the law considers as innocent are usually with those who have been found guilty by a verdict of a Jury and are confined there for punishment.

Again a party committed for a petty thift or any trivial offencc is asociated with those who have been convicted of the most heinous crimes, even murder; This was most improper, but from the want of space in the Old Goal it was not easy to find a remedy. The Foreman of the Jury and myself paid this subject considerable attention. We examined the Goal and a plan of it but could not devise any very possible plan for remedying this abuse.—I am happy however to say that a remedy is now in the course of being applied, as the Court has received a communication from Government stating that the Hon'ble the Governor in council had given directions for the erection of a Penitentiary capable of containing 175 Persons. This certainly is a measure of the greatest utility, for you must be perfectly aware that in many cases of the most heinous offence inprisonment is the only punishment short of death which the Court can inflect.—I allude principally to offences committed by the European soldiery. Their transportation to New South Wales is no punishment, on the contrary the expectation of such sentence has frequently operated as a motive to the commission of crimes. It is notorious that the hope of being sent by the Judgment of the Gourt to a better climate than this has actually in many cases prompted European Solders to commit the most dreadful crimes, and in other instances to confess crimes which they had never perpetrated. This measure of erecting a Penitentiary which can give the Court the means of consigning convicts to imprisonment & to an imprisonmet which for the

regulations to be adopted will operate as a panishment.

Gentlmen I will make a few observations also with respect to the Debtor side of the Goal, since my arrival here I have paid this subjectconsiderable attention in the hopes of been able to effect a diminution in the number of prisoners confined for debt without any injury to the public. On looking to the list of debtors I could not but be struck with some degree of astonishment at the long period which some of the Debtors triedhad been imprisoned. It appears that the first Debtoron the list has been in Goal since the fourth of June in the year 1814 a period of just nine years. With respect to this injustice, of it be one, the court has no power to remedy it, but application must be made to the legislature. The only insolvent act which is extended to this settlement is what is commonly called the Lords act, by which Prisoners confined for debts may apply to be discharged; but on the creditors undertaking to make the debtor a certain weekly allowance such application is to be refused and if the credetor pays such allowance the debtor may be confined in Goal for life. I cannot but think that it would be desirable to have an insolvent act which should in some degree limit the period of imprisonment extended to this country. I am fully aware of the objections which exist to the insolvent laws as they are established in England and that those objections would apply even more strongly to such laws in this country. I am quite aware that the present insolvent act has been the Source of the greatest possible frands that many persons in the expectation of being discharged after a very short imprisonment by the operation of the insolvent act from all personal responsibility for their debts, have without any prospect of beiag able to discharge them contracted debts to a large amount; and that others who have had property sufficient to pay their debts have fraudulently assigned that Property to others have gone to gaol for the mere purpose of obtaining a personal exemption from legal process. Of all this I am fully aware but those objections go not to the principle of the insolvent laws but to the period of imprisonment required before a debtor can apply to be discharged. Under the present insolvent act in England a debtor may apply to be discharged after a few days or a few weeks imprisonment. Such a provision would be more unfit for this Country than for England in as much as there is here much less moral feeling, much less reliance to be placed upon oaths, much greater prevalence of fraud, and much more difficulty in the detection of it. Any insolvent act which should be extended to this Country would require a considerable period of imprisonment before the debter should be entitled to his discharge, but I think some insolvent act to prevent incarceration for life would be desirable. I make those odservations for the purpose of your consideration with a view to some future measure, and not for the purpose of asking yon for any present decision. I will make but one more observation on this subject and that is that the only ground on which imprisonment for debt can be justified at all is either as a means of eompelling payment where a party has property or as a punishment for some fraud of the Debtor.

His Lordship then made some remarks on the Writ of Capias and adverting to the constitution of the Court of Requests observed that it did no fall within the province of the Court to alter the existing regulations which were sanctioned by long usage, he was mainly anxious to see that those regulations were acted upon not, as we understood his Lordship to say, that he considered the regulations of that Court faultless, but he doubted whether any improvement could be effected constituted as that Court was.

The Grand Jury then retired.

BILLS FOUND.

Punchum Kulloo Bramin, Lancery.

Bhugwan Dharsey Banian, House breaing in day live.

Abbas Tir Abdulla Maghut, Burglary.

Shewdeensing Bramin, Lancerny.

Shaik David, Burglary.

Shaik Soplee Mossa Mapla, Poscoal Rozoria, Rama Chundor Tir and Batty Antonio Burglary.

Kussum Ramtoollee Khojia, Lancerny from Person.

Jummall Shaik Rowshaw, Burglary.

Munniram Muddowram, stealing in a dwelling House.

Bhicka Ismyll Ghanchke Lancerny.

Henduss Raydee, for Lancerny and Hurka Donjersey for receiving Stolen Woods.

No Bills against George Wm. Oakes, Govind Walljee, Donjee Futta Marway, and Husk Dongersey.

TRIED.

Shewdeensing, Guilty.
Bhicka Ismail Ghanchee, Do.
Kassum Ramtoollee, Do.
Junmaul Shaik Rowshow. Do.
Lunchow Kullow, Do.
Munniram Muddowram.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Niel Campbell, Dakhan Survey.
Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 1st Batt. 6 h Regt.
Brigade Major W. Lock H. D. Nezam.
Lieutenant Dunbabin, 11th Regt.
Cadet Johnson.
Cadet Tompson.
Asst. Surgeon David Forbes.
Cadet Thomas G. Fraser, Infantry.
Cadet J. B. Bellasis, Infantry.
Cadet J. Jackson, Infantry.
Cadet G. Wilson, Infantry
Lieut. Cumberlege 4 h Drs.
Asst Surgeon S Love.
Lieut. O. Poole, Infantry.
Lieut R. M Cooke, Infantry.
Ensign E. J Lloyd, Infantry.
Asst Surgeon D. Stewart.
Lieut Mileswarth, A Commissaries Gen.
DEPARTURE.—Major J. Taylor 2d Batt. 10 h Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—July 11 h Ship Royal George, (reeks Trader,) Stephenson Derby, from London, 8th April.
12 h Ship Emperales, (Free Trader,) Wm. Meade, from London, Gravesend 5th March, touched at Madeira and Teneriffe.
15 h Grab Ship Larkason, John G. Frith, from Persian Gulph; Left Bussorah June 12th Bushue June 24th Muscat July 7th.

PASSENGERS.

Per Royal George — Mrs Morgan, Mrs. Dunbabin, Mr. Morgan, Lieutenant Dunbabin, Master Dunbabin, D. D. Forbes, M Johnson, Mr. Teompson.

Per Emperales — Lancelot Dent, Esq Lieutenant O. Poole, Lieutenant Cumberlege, 4th Dragoon, Assistant Surgeon Love. — *Cadets* Mr G. Wilson, J. B. Bellasis, J Jackson, T Fraser — *Missionaries* J. Cooper, Mrs. J. Cooper, A Crawford, Mrs. A. Crawford, W Crawford, Mr. M. Crow, J. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Mitchell.

DEPARTURES.—July 9 The H C. Ship Farquharson, Wm Cruickshank to China.
Do. The H C. Ship Ingli Samuel Scrle, to China.
Do. Ship Mermaid, C. A. Harris, to China.
10 The H. C. Ship Herefordshire, Wm. Hope, to Canton.
Do. French Ship Le Zelie, F. Rouxet, to Mauritius.
11 Ship Elizabeth, J. Keys, to Bengal.
12 Ship Melpomene (Free Trader) Samuel Mowbray to London.
15 The H. C. Ship Waterloo, Richard Alsager, to China.

PASSENGERS.

By Farquharson.—Mrs. Cruickshank, Mr. Ferrear, Mrs. Stafford.
By Mermaid.—Mrs. Harris
By Herefordshire.—Mr. Erskine, Mrs. Erskine, Master Claudet, Miss Erskine.
By LeZelie—Lieut. Carter and his Lady and Child.
By Elizabeth—Mr. Skine.
By Melpomene—Lt. and Adjt. Macpherson, Lt. Macpherson, Lt. C. Lacyworth.

SHIPS LOADING.

English— H. C. S Scaleby Castle, for China.
John Munro, for Bengal.
French,—L'Uranie, for Isle of France.
Brig Eugene, for do.
Arab.—Ormany, Malay Coast.
Futtay Eslam, for Bussorah.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

June 21. Ship Hydery. — William Humble, Commander, from Persian Gulph 26 h April, Bombay 29th May and Madras 12th June.

H. C. Ship Hytue,—Wilson, Commander, from England 27th February.

OFF CALCUTTA.

19. *Marquis of Hastings*—21. *Hydery.*

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Hydery.—From Madras.— Lieut. Col. McInnis, Capt. Martin Bengal Army, and Mr, Campbell, Writer.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Louisa, Captain S. B. Woolls, for the Cape of Good Hope, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

19 Ship Circassian, L. Wasse, for London.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 21st instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains—Mary Ann, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE,

Remain.—H. C. Ship Royal George General Kyd, Kent and Hytue, with the Amboyna, outward bound,

SAUGUR,

Remain.—James Drummond, Perseverance and Shelburne, outward bound.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

June 25th, Brig Anna Laura, Captain Charles Tacket, from Negapatam 23d June.—27th Ship Marquis of Hastings, Captain James Barclay, from Calcutta 7th June.—Do. Bark David Malcolm, Captain W. M. Canwell, from Coringa 11th, and Masulipatam 19th June.—29th Ship Investigator, Captain D. Ross, from Calcutta the 22d May, and Pilot 7th of June.—Do. Ship Bombay, Captain S. Parker, from Bombay 25 h May.

DEPARTURES.

June 21st Ship Brilliant, Nacuda Nabob Abbas Ally Caun, for Esapilly—22d, Schooner Swan, Captain W. H. Bethorn, for Negapatam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS,

H. C. Ship Kent Castle, Captain E. L. Adams.
H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain Charles O.Mayne.
H. C. Cutter Powerful, Capt. Robert McNicoll.
Ship Britannia, Captain W Lake.
Ship Dinna, Captain F. Gantier.
Ship Ananta Husta Captain M. X. Cooth,
Ship Pyarmus, Captain John Brodie.
Ship Norfolk, Captain Alexander Greig
Ship Malabar, Captain R. Fielder.
Ship Marquis of Hastings, Capt. James Barclay.
Ship Investigator, Captain D. Ross.
Ship Bombay, Captain S Parker.
Brig Anna Laura, Captain Charles Tacket.
Bark David Malcolm, Captain W. M. Hawnell.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 8th Inst. at the Scotch Church by the Reverend Jas. Claugh, Mr. James Hill, Free Mariner to Mrs. Jane Davis eldest daughter of Mr. John Cuthbert of the County Cavern in Ireland.

BIRTHS

On Saturday the 12th instant at Colabah, the Lady of Lieut. Charles Waddington of the Engineers, of a Son.

On Sunday Morning the 13th Instant Mrs. Stephen John Cross of a Daugther.

DEATHS.

On Friday the 11th Instant Mrs. Sarah Munday aged 52 years.

At Lnlnckwarra about 44 Miles from Barada of the 18th June last Lieut. Thomas David Hughes on the 1st Bat. 9th Regt.
N. I. Aged 25 years deeply regreted by his brother Officers.

At Magoa Eay in the Persian Gulph, Lieut. John Henry Grubb commanding the H, C, Cruzer Mercury, aged 33 years.

On the same day and at the same place, Lieutenant Richard Reynolds H, C, Marine, aged 23, much regretted by all their Brother Officers.

On the 9 h Instant, Captain George Sangster, aged 37 years.

At Salvaçò in Mahim (after a painful illness of three months) about 8 o'Clock P. M on Monday last, Maria de Cruz aged about 54 years, the relict of the late Joseph de Miranda; sincerely regretted by her relations and acquaintances.

On the 9th instant of fever Captain Sangstee 9th Regt,

Yesterday, Ensign Pickthall of the 9th Regt.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At Banda, on the 10th of June, at the house of J. F. Wilkinson, Esq. of the H. C. Civi Service, by the Reverend H. L. Williams Emily Jane youngest daughter of the late Robert Barhurst, Esq. Senior Merchant on this establishment, to Ensign Albert Corrie, of the 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 14th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Crawford, Mr. Thomas Wood, to Miss Rozia Maria youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Young, of the Hon'ble Company's Bengal Marine.

BIRTH.

On Thursday morning, the 19th June, the wife of Mr. Conductor J. Medicott, of a Son.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At Paulghautcherry on the 19th Instant (by the Officer Commanding) Lieutenant BARNETT of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss MARY FRANCES SAYER.

BIRTH.

On Thursday the 19th Instant, the Lady of EDWARD LAKE, Esq. of the Engineers, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 20 h Instant, aged thirty-eight years Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAM STEWART, late of the Firm of Griffiths and Co.

At New Town, Vepery, on the 20 h Instant, after an Illness of four days, DONALD, the infant son of Mr. DONALD CALDER, Market Serjent aged 1 years and 2 months.

Calcutta.

Tuesday's Shipping Report announced the arrivals of the *Swallow*, Captain Ross, from London 31st January. Unfortunately she was wrecked on her way to town, which malancholy article of intelligence was mentioned officially in the following:

CIRCULAR.

The *Swallow*, on her way to town, was lost on Muttree Putty Lump, at James and Mary's yesterday. It is understood that a few of her Crew are lost, but the Passengers were safely landed at Fultah House, at 6 P M yesterday.

List of Passengers by the following Ships.—Per *Swallow*,—W. M. Sheriden, Quarrer-Master, 13th Light Infantry; Mrs. Sheriden; C. Sheriden. M. Sheriden, L. Sheriden. K. Sheriden, N. Sheriden and G. Sheriden. Children.

Per *John Adam*,—Captain Shelton, H. M. 44th Regiment.

From the *John Bull* of this morning we have taken the subjoined.

"*Particulars of the Loss of the Swallow.*—After having passed Diamond Harbour, and worked round the Hoogly, at 4 P. M. the *Swallow* bore up, with light breezes, to cross the James and Mary, in doing no she took the ground on the Muttreputty, Lump, slewed quite round, and instantly came off again. The sails were trimmed, and the Ship directed up the river. She was in seven fathoms when the Chief Mate came aft, and sand she was going down head-fore-most. The boats were instantly lowered, and the Passengers put off: as the Ship was then found to be sinking fast; after a consultation, it was determined to run her on shore as the only means to save any part of the cargo. This was accordingly done; but, upon her taking the ground forward, she immediately turned over on the starboard broadside, the larboard bower anchor being instantly cut away saved her from tumbling right over—from the strength of the tide acting on her broadside. All hands immediately got into the Boat, but she was directly upset by the strong eddy tide. With the exception of three unfortunate individuals, they all then look refuge on the Mizen Mast whence after remaing half an hour they were taken off by the Row Boat. The *Swallow* was near *fifty years old*, and running on her original bottom. Just before she struck, the man in the chains called out four and half fathoms, and afterwards three. There can be no doubt but the loss of this vessel is to be attributed to her very great age; as the shock she experienced on a *Sand* was much too slight to have caused such instant loss in a sea worthey Ship. The three individuals who are lost, are mentioned in the Shipping Report.;

[*Beng Hurk June.* 20.

Lord Amherst.—The following Gentlemen accompany his Lordship to Binengal the respective official situations mentioned below:—

Mr. Edward Hale, private Secretary.—Dr. Abel, Physician.—The Honourable Lieutenant Amherst, 59th Regt. Lieutenant Cooke, Royal Marines, Lieutenant McMahon, 16th Lancers; Aides-de-Camp.—Mr Marriage, Confidential Clerk—The Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to appoint the Reverend J Hawtayne, M. A. to be his Lordship's Domestic Chaplain.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 25.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Gowan, Junior Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlet.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. C. Lushington, Third Judge of Do. Do.

Mr. H. Dickinson, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Nellore.

Mr. G. W. Saunders, Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. N. S. Cameron, Sub Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Canara.

Mr. C. R. Cotton, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

We have been favoured with the following authentic account of Captain *Gambier's* recent Sporting excursion in Ceylon.

On an Elephant Shooting Excursion in the districts of Trincomallie in April last, Captain Gambier, R. N. and Lieut. Hay, R. E. were closely pursuing two large and two small Elephants, part of a herd in the same jungle, when the last Elephant suddenly stopped and turned behind some thick bushes, through which she had just disappeared and met her pursuers most unexpectedly as they were entering the thicket; they both fired unsuccessfully—Captain Gambier and a man carrying a spare gun near him were knocked over by the Elephant in following Lieut. Hay who tripped and fell, but turning short on all fours to the right gained sufficient time, before the animal could turn, to get upon his legs again and place himself behind a large tree; the Elephant rushed past him, without noticing him, probably to rejoin the herd, but unfortunately meeting Captain Gambier in her way, who had just got up and was in the act of cocking a spare gun, knocked him and the same man over a second time, Capt. Gam-

bier partly scrambling, partly driven through the thicket, when the Elephant succeeded in lifting him in her trunk, leaving a good deal of saliva on his clothes, as if in the hurry and confusion of the moment she had attempted to put him in her mouth, but immediately after lowering him knelt gradually and began to press on his head and chest—Lieut. Hay had by this time *almost* got through the bushes with another gun, when the Elephant, whose head was towards him suddenly rose and ran off, just as the pressure on Captain Gambier was becoming painful.

Captain Gambier's knee was considerably bruised during the affair, and the gun, which he was in the act of cocking, had been either fired by him or gone off accidentally.

"A Fellow Sportsman."

Trincomallie, 12th June, 1823.

Appendix to the Madras Courier July 1.

English News.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1823.

The details in *French* papers are of little value. They relate to certain parade movements near the frontier, which carry a different short of interest within the precincts of the Place Carrousel than beyond them. A proclamation from Ma shall Moncey, who is superanuated, to troops, whom he supposes, by the language in which he addresses them, to be both disaffected and disorganized, will bear a construction which it might be politic to confine to the north side of the Pyrenees. The Dukes of Cornegliano, Reggio and Belluno, being the three Marshals of the old French army the least distinguished for professional character, have been selected as proofs, we imagine, that the reliance of these virtuous Bourbons is not so much on military prowess as on the intrinsic goodness of their cause. Of that cause the intelligence of the last two days from Madrid shows that the object is just as attainable as it is meritorious. War is made on Spain to divide the Spaniards, and the nearer it approaches the more united they become. War is made to withdraw King Ferdinand from the hands of his forbearing subjects; and lo! the first movement of his Majesty is, not to the Pyreness, but to Seville. War is devised as a cunning expedent for detaching the French troops from Buonaparte's memory, and transferring their affections to the Bourbons; but no sooner are preparations made for commencing hostilities, than out bursts a plot to over-turn the Bourbons, and to place the young Napoleon on the throne. It is by the especial grace of Providence that iniquity and folly are never long disunited.

The election for a Foreign Associate, in the room of the deceased Dr. Jenner, of the French Institute, took place on Monday week. The following gentlemen were proposed.—Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Young, M. Olbers, M. Soemering, M. Von. Buch, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dalton, and M. Oœsted. The number of members who voted was 44, and the ballot was as follows:—Dr. Wollaston, 38—Olbers, 5—Von Buch, 1. It is highly honourable to the English nation, that out of nine persons proposed by the Institute, amongest all the learned and talented men of the civilized world, five should be Englishmen.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

The following is the Bishop of Londons, decision:—

"The Bishop of London, appointed Visiter of the East India College by the Statutes thereof, has received the appeals of Flint, Lawrell, Rowley, Taylor, and Watts, late students of the said College, complaining of sentence of expulsion therefrom, pronounced against them by the College Council. He has likewise received the answers of the College Council to the said appeals and complaints, and also the replies of the appellants to the said answers.

"Having duly weighed and considered these several documents the Visiter finds himself compelled to declare his conviction, founded in no small degree upon the admissions of the appellants themselves, that they have all of them been parties to a conspiracy, originating in the most erroneous and unwarrantable notions respecting their own relative situations in the College, and pursued by a series of gross and contumelious outrages, committed against the governing members of the society, for the express purposes of annoyance and intimidation.

"The Vister, attending to the general nature of the institution, and likewise to the particular body of statutes, under the authority and observance of which it is to be conducted, pronounces his judgment, that the several appellants have by a course of misconduct totally inconsistent with all academical discipline and subordination, and utterly subversive thereof, justly incurred the penalty of expulsion; and he therefore affirms the sentences pronuneed to that effect by the Principal and Professors.

"He directs the College Council to insert a copy of this his decree in their proper registry.

(Signed) "W. LONDON, Visiter.

"Attested by me,

(Signed) "Christopher Hodgson, Notary Public.

"London house, March 18, 1823."

GENERAL TORRIJOS.

This officer, who has now been called from the command of the Constitutional army in Biscay and Navare, to fill the situation of Minister of War, is not more than 35 years of age; active, intelligent, and gallant. He is a good son, an excellent husband, and an amiable friend. He had a command in the army under the orders of the English General Doyle, by whom he was taken by the hand early in the war, and never dropped until he was made colonel of the *Tiradores de Doyles* which regiment he brought to a high state of discipline, and led most gallantly to victory on many occasions. There are two ramarkable events in this officer's life. He is the person who was selected by General Doyle to lead a sortie from Tortosa, in 1810. under the eye of the Captain-General Henry O'Donne', and in presence of the whole Spanish army of that division: his orders were "to drive. with 300 grenadiers, the French piquets from a certain hight, and to take post there." He gallantly obeyed the first part of the order, but disobeyed the latter part by following the enemy into their very encampment, when, after an heroic resistance and great loss, he was obliged to surrender.

General O'Donnel, now Count of Abisbal, the best officer in Spain, said to his army—"I will crown Torrijos with a wreath of laurel for his gallantry, and them shoot him for disobedience of orders."

When the Tiradores (light infantry) of Doyle joyned General Murillo's division Torrijos established in it a lodge of Freemasons, called Doyle's lodge. Upon the return of the King, Torrijos was arrested, and thrown into the Inquisition: for many months it was reported, and partially believed, he had been put to torture and ultimately strangled; but there was no truth in the first statement, and it is unnecessary to say the second is untrue, as he now lives to serve his country, which he will no doubt do with zeal and gallantry. He is particularly partial to the English, and cordially hates the French.

The newspapers and private letters from Portugal throw some light on the spirit which reigns at Lisbon, and on the true character and probable results of an iusurrection fomented by foreign gold, and at enmity with the feelings, as it is with the interests, of the nation. An animated speech delivered by Senhor Moura, in the Cortes, on the 6th instant, produced an electrical effect on the members of that assembly, and on the audience in the galleries. The passing and re-passing of French emissaries—their pecuniary transactions, and the wicked uses to which they were applied, are spoken of by Senhor Muora as facts well known to the Government; but since corruption cannot be always traced and exposed, the orator recommends that it shall be rendered innoxious—that since the soldiers of two or three regiments may be bribed, a force shall be created inaccessible to all the arts of bribery; and therefore that the whole people shall take up arms, and be formed into National Guards. The appeal to public sentiment, with which this suggestion was accompanied, drew forth the loudest acclamations, and roused the hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Before the sitting broke up, the Military Commission brought in a decree for organizing the army of citizens. The latest news is of the 6th instant, at five in the morning, from Lisbon. To the extent to which it goes, it seems disastrous to the cause of the rebels. An express reached Government at eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th, stating that a party of insurgents had been entirely cut to pieces by two battalions of light infantry and one of militia, commanded by Colonel Leite, at Regoa. The rebels were in the act of crossing the Douro, and among them the 9th regiment of cavalry, which suffered much, 57 privates being killed, besides many wounded and prisoners. The papers of the 5th affirm that General Reco had gone in pursuit of the traitors: and private letters of the 8th follow up that news by stating, that the General, with 6,000 men, was in the immediate neighbourhood of Chaves, the garrison of which town had joined the insurgents, and was supposed to constitute their principal force. The Spanish General Quiroga had offered to unite his troops to those of the Portuguese Commander, and had despetched an Aide-de-Camp from Galicia with the message. In the mean time several persons had been seized under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act. Generals Sarrazin and Soulighe, suspected of being agents to the French ultra conspirators, against

the peace of Europe, were ordered to quit the Portuguese territory. General STOCHLER was removed to Bugio, and the Archbishop of BRAGA to Busaco. We regret to hear that M. SOUZA, late Minister *in London*, is a member of the rebel junta at Chaves.

Now, what are the feelings which force themselves on any mind of common honesty or sagacity on considering the above picture of affairs in Portugal? Here has been a country peaceably reforming her decayed institutions: the people unanimous, the Monarch willing even eager--to communicate and enjoy the unnumbered blessings of freedom--not a native arm was lifted against the Portuguese Constitution —not murmur of complaint was heard, but from the representatives of foreign despots—not one drop of blood spilt in vengeance stained the threshold of the temple of liberty. Here then, at least there existed no natural materials of civil war—no pretext for a choice of sides between conflicting parties--no perilous example of a revolution accomplished through naked violence, to the exclusion of reasoning among the people, & of free agency in the Crown. In Portugal there was no captive King to be released by the talisman of a foreign invasion—there was no miserable, heartless BOURBON, swearing one day to maintain the laws and liberties against which the day following he conspired, and pleading to his confederates on other thrones, the inward hatred which he cherished against the name of freedom as a set-off against the crime of pledging his oath and honour to defend it The thing "worked well" in Portugal. It worked too well, and an effort must be made, by bribes and intrigues, to raise the semblance of a civil war, where the essential principles were wanting—thus to ring, once more, the changes on "the *neecssary* connexion" between reform and revolution—between revolution and civil convulsion—and between this "overthrow of social order" and the justifiable interference of foreign states. How long the world will hear patiently the jargon of the ultra royalist incendiaries it is not easy to foresee. They appear designed by providence to retaliate on the world—to be the plague of the human race, for having been so long its derision. How easy, for the Ministers of this country, would it be to check the iniquity of the BOURBONS, by a seasonable employment of the same means through which the fortunes of that inauspicious family have been for a while re-established! An appeal to the *people* of Europe against the BOURBONS would surely be no less effectual than when it was resorted to in their favour; and if England had shown virtue enough to wield such an instrument at Verona, at Paris, or at Madrid, as she did when BUNOPARTE was to be put down, where would now have been the exhibition of successful perfidy in the intrigues of the French Court or of insolence in its menaces against the unoffending nations of he Peninsula?

Morning Paper,—March 24.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN LOAN.

To the Editor of the Times.

Having some time since become a purchaser of Peruvian Scrip, and paid my deposits, I naturally became anxious to ascertain the probable result of the Chancery proceedings which have been taken by a part of the subscribers to this loan to set it aside, when I was informed that some of the defendants had so shaped their proceedings as to avail themselves of the question of usury, which I was informed his Majesty's Solicitor-General had given as his opinion the whole transaction was tainted with, and that consequently being illegal and void, neither I nor any of the subscribers could ever recover back again one sixpence that we had paid; and that we were very fortunate that no dividend had as yet been received, as in that case, independently of the loss of our money, we should have been liable to penalties to three times the amount of the principal, and which might be recovared by any common informer within two years. The grounds upon which the transaction was stated to be usurious were, that the principal is stipulated to be paid within a definite period, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. half yearly in this country. I became therefore exceedingly alarmed at the situation in which I found myself placed, when, to my further annoyance, it occurred to me, that some Chilian Bonds, of which I am a holder, might be liable to the same objection; and observing that that the interest of these bonds is advertised to be paid within a few days, it has occurred to me that some means should be adopted by the holders of the Chilian Bonds to ascertain whether the opinion which the Solicitor-General has given respecting the Peruvian Loan is applicable to the Chilian Bonds; because, if such should be the case, it will be better for myself and the other holders of the bonds to put up with that loss, great as the sacrifice may be, rather than subject ourselves to the dreadful consequences of receiving the usurious interest; and afterwards trust to the honour of the Chilian Government to substitute such fresh securities as may not subject its creditors to the consequences of entering into an usurious contract. I have therefore taken the liberty of submitting to the consideration of the holders of the Chilian Bonds the necessity of taking some immediate steps for our common safety, prior to the acceptance of the interest.

S. F.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have obtained the opinion of his Majesty's Solicitor-General on the subject of the Chilian Bonds, which you have herewith for the information of the public.

Case.—The Solicitor-General is requested by the Holder of the accompanying Chilian Bond to peruse the same, and also the two advertisements in the newspaper left herewith, by the latter of which another half-year's dividend is shortly to be paid, and by which a certain number of the bonds have been cancelled, according to the general bond; and to give his opinion, whether the bond left herewith is usurious or not; and if usurious, whether the holder thereof will be liable to the penalties upon receipt of the dividends.

Opinion.—I am of opinion that these bonds are usurious and void. But whether the holders of them, by purchase from Messrs. Hulletts, or from any intermediate person, will, upon receiving the dividends, become liable to the penalties of usury, is a very different question. It is, I think, clear that the holders cannot be considered as having "lent" the purchase money to Messrs. Hulletts, the contractors; and there is no privity of contract between the holders and the Chilian Government, or the persons contracting on their behalf. But as this latter circumstance may be supplied by the receipt of the dividends from the agents of the Government, I think the holders may incur considerable risk, should they receive more than 5 per cent. upon the bonds. J. COPLEY, Lincoln's-inn, March 13, 1823.

[*The Times,—March* 17.

LAW REPORT.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT,

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

COLOMBIAN LOAN.—DOLORET V. HERMING AND CO.

Mr. BELL called his Honour's attention to a motion, for the hearing of which leave had been given in compliance with the request of the Lord Chancellor. It was a motion on the part of the defendants in this case, "that, notwithstanding the injunction obtained by the plaintiff, the defendants might be at liberty to pay the dividends to the bond-holders of Colombian stock, due on the 1st of May next, upon and in virtue of those several bonds." The learned counsel proceeded to state, that this was a bill filed by a gentleman of the name of Doloret, stating that he was a holder of Colombian bonds, and that the defendants were the contractors of the loan of the alleged Colombian Government. The bill prayed, that as the Colombian Government had raised various doubts as to the authority of M. Zea, that the contractors might answer to the bond-holders for the money they had received; or if they were not answerable for the whole sum so received, that the money in their hands should be divided among the bond-holders, if it appeared that M. Zea was not so duly authorized.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR asked, why the President and Vice-President of the Government were made parties to this proceeding?

Mr. BELL said, that they were out of the jurisdicton of the Court, and they were the only persons who could tell whether there was a Government or not.

Mr. HART, who was counsel for the plaintiff, observed that he did not believe, if the Lord Chancellor had been made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, he would have desired an application to be made before his Honour.

Mr. BELL, at the request of the Court, restated the prayer of the plaintiff's bill and observed, that the object of it was to make the defendants liable. The defendants were the contractors with M. Zea, for lending the Colombian Government a sum of 2,000,000l. The plaintiffs were the bond-holders. These bonds were duly issued and delivered to these gentlemen, and the relief they now prayed was, that the money might be impounded in the hands of the contractors, in order that if it should turn out that the Colombian Government had not authorized M. Zea, and consequently did not give effect to these bonds, that the money in the hands of the contractors might be returned to the individuals who were now the holders of the bonds and the real advancers of the money; and further, that if there were any deficiency, that the contractors might make it good.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR understood, therefore, that the plaintiff, in the name of the other bond-holders, by his bill, prayed that the monies remaining in the hands of the con-

tractors should be returned to the bond-holders.

Mr. BELL.—Certainly, that was the prayer, in case the loan were not confirmed. If it were confirmed by the Colombian Government, then there was an end of the whole case.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR asked if it were put in the alternative?

Mr. BELL replied, that the plaintiff only put it as a doubtful case, whether the loan would be confirmed or not, and prayed that the contractors might be personally liable, and that the money might be repaid in case the loan were not confirmed. This was rather an extraordinary form of a bill, for it did not state that no authority was given by the Colombian Government, but merely raised doubts whether these bonds were really issued by the authority of the Colombian Government.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said, it was necessary to look at the principle of the bill. It appeared to him that the plaintiff alleged, that it being doubtful whether this contract would be confirmed by the Colombian Government, in respect of that doubt he had an equity against the contractors, that they might be made answerable to return the money now in their hands, or to charge them personally with the whole amount of the bonds.

Mr. BELL understood the case in that light.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR was surprised that the President and Vice-President of the Colombian Government were made parties to the suit. They were only witnesses, and had nothing to do with the equity of the case. He did not completely understand how the equity was made out.

Mr. BELL had some doubts whether it was any thing but a contingent equity. As he understood it, the plaintiff did not pretend to say that no such authority ever did exist, but that it was probable it did not now exist, and under this probability, prayed that the money might be placed in their hands.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—An *ex-parte* injunction, he believed had been granted.

Mr. BELL replied in the affirmative. Its object was to restrain the defendants from parting with the money in their hands. His (Mr. Bell's) present application amounted only to this:—In a very short time, certain of the dividends or interest on these bonds would become due, and by this motion it was only asked of the Court, that the defendants might be at liberty to pay these dividends to the bond-holders. He knew not on what grounds this application could be resisted.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—This was for an immediate distribution among the bond-holders of so much of the fund. What objection was made to it?

Mr, HART said, he objected to the application, as it was inconsistent with the trust upon which the money was held. It was a motion to pay the interest out of the principal. He could not help feeling, that if the defendants were to restore a portion of the funds, the thing would be as broad as it was long; but under the mask of this application, the real object was concealed. That object was to enable the defendants to retain the whole principal in their hands, and to apply it to their own use. The defendants were the persons who undertook to lend these two millions to Mr. Zea for the Colombian Government, and to them Mr. Zea gave certain bonds made assignable in the nature of debentures. These bonds the defendants had distributed to the public, and many had purchased them. His (Mr. Hart's) clients were among those who had been induced to purchase them. The application now made to pay the interest on these bonds was inconsistent with the trust between themselves and the Colombian Government. In substance the motion amounted to this—that these gentlemen (the defendants) would not put in their answers to show how much of this money was in their hands and on these grounds he opposed it.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Bell, you do not desire to apply the dividends on the bonds to your own use, but to pay them to the bond-holders?

Mr. BELL said that was all that was asked.

Mr. HART was only anxious that the defendants should be compelled to state specifically what proportion or amount received on these bonds now remained in their hands.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Let the defendants be at liberty, notwithstanding the injunction, to pay the dividends due on the 1st of May next, upon the said several bonds, other than the bonds held by said defendant, or some or one of them, or in which some or one of them may be interested,

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THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AND THE BOURBONS OF ERANCE.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that as he had the pleasure of seeing the right honourable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs once more in his place, he should take the opportunity of putting a question to him, to which he thought that he was entitled to *receive* an answer. At the time when the madness of certain Powers was going to plung a considerable part of Europe into a netarious and unjustifiable war, which might extend far beyond the intentions of those who were most eager to commence it, he considered it to be right that both Parliament and the country should clearly understand the relative situation in which England stood with regard to foreign Powers. He therefore begged leave to ask the right honourable gentleman opposite, whether there was any stipulation in any treaty to which this country was a party, by which it was bound, either directly or indirectly, to guarantee the crown of France to Louis XVIII., or any of his successors of the Rourbon family? (Hear.)

Mr. CANNING was sure that the house would see the difficulty in which he was placed by the question which the noble lord had just put to him. A question of so grave and important a character required the examination of many treaties before a correct and explicit answer could be given to it. Whatever information was to be supplied to the house upon it must be extracted from that mass of treaties which were laid on the table of the house in the session of 1814, and which subsequently received the approbation of both Houses of Parliament. Among those treaties, he believed, there was one which contained a stipulation, that in case any attempt to seize the crown of France were made by its late usurper or any of his family, the Allied Powers were to put themselves into action to resist with all their united forces. (Hear, hear.) He likewise believed, that in case of a revolution arising in France from any other cause and being directed by any other persons, a stipulation in another of the treaties made it incumbent upon the Allies, or at least upon Prussia, Russia, Austria, and England, which were bound by separate treaties with each other, to meet together and to consult in common what measures it might be prudent for them to take in consequence. (Hear.) Perhaps in the mass of treaties there might be other stipulations relating to this subject; but taken as he was this unexpectedly, he must observe, that the stipulations to which he had just alluded were the only stipulations which suggested themselves on the instant to his recollection. (Hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that, after the statement which the right honourable gentleman had just made, he should not be justified in pressing upon him at that time for further explanation. He must, however, express a hope, that the right hon. gentleman would duly consider the various treaties to which he had just referred, in order that he might explain to the house as soon as possible the situation which the country occupied at present in relation to foreign Powers. He said this, because he was sure that the rigt hon. gentleman must be aware that the unprincipled invasion of Spain by France might in a short time totally alter our present situation with the latter power. (Loud cries of "hear" from the opposition benches.) Besides it was incumbent on the Ministers of this country—after having expended a thousand millions to place the Bourbons on the throne of France, in the fond hopes of obtaining from them a firmer security for the continuance of peace and tranquillity in Europe than could be obtained from any other family (loud cheers again from the Opposition benches)—it was incumbent, he repeated, upon them, to clear themselves even from the suspicion of being bound by any stipulation to expend even a single shilling in future in behalf of so worthless and imbecile a family. (Great cheering.)

Mr. CANNING contended that the present was an incovenieut time to enter into such an argument as the noble lord had just started. He had understood the noble lord to put a question to him upon a matter of fact; and he had given the noble lord an answer on the point, which, as far as his memory served, he believed to be correct. Taken as he was, upon the sudden, he would not pretend to affirm that he might not have omitted some material stipulations. The noble lord had interogated him as to a matter of fact; he had given the noble lord the best answer in his power; and the return the noble lord had made him for it was to found upon it a political argument of no mean or infling importance. He must observe, that young as he was in his present office, no conduct was more calculated to discourage him from answering questions from that (the opposition) side of the house—a courtesy which he was always desirous of extending to it—than the conduct which the noble lord had just pursued, in founding an argument on the answer which he had just received. (Cries of "hear" from the ministerial benches.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL complained that the right hon. gentleman had completely mi-

sunderstood the drift of his last observations. He had not founded any argument upon the answer of the right honourable gentleman; he had merely intended to forewarn him of the line of argument which it was probable would be pursued when the late negotiations at Verona and elsewhere should be brought before the consideration of the house.

Sir R. WILSON wished to put the right hon. gent. opposite in possession of a fact, with which he believed that few gentlemen at the present moment were acquainted. When the treaty of Chatillon was placed upon the table, he had put a similar question to the noble lord who then filled the right honourable gent.'s situation that his noble friend had just put to the right hon. gent. himself. He had then received from the noble lord to whom he had alluded, a distinct and positive answer, that this country was not bound by any guarantee to secure the crown of France to the Bourbon family. (Hear, hear.) He therefore hoped, that the right honourable gentleman would not gratuitously take upon himself that odious responsibility to which his noble predecessor had never dared to render himself liable. (Hear.)

Mr. CANNING said, that he had already stated, that by the existing treaties, a revolution produced in France in favour of the late Emperor Napoleon or any of his family was a *casus fœderis*, which called upon the Allied Powers to take up arms to put it down. In case of any other revolution excited either by means or in favour of any other individuals, there was no other stipulation than this that—the Allied Powers should assemble to concert and consult what measures they ought te take. It was impossible either for him or any other member to state what might be the result of such deliberation. (Hear.)

The subject then dropped.

The Times March 26.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. WILBERFORCE rose to present a petitions, which he was confident would meet with the serious attention of the house. The subject to which the petition referred was one which would recommend itself to a British House of Commons; added to which, the parties from whom the petition proceeded were deserving of the grave consideration of tho house, inasmuch as they were a body of individuals who seldom took any part in public concerns, and only came forward when they thought they could assist in attaining any object dear to justice and humanity. The petition originated with the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and it prayed for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. It was to him a matter of much gratification to recollect, that the first petition which had ever been presented to Parliament against the slave trade proceeded from the same body. They then, as they did now, appealed to the great principles of humanity and religion, and contended that the country ought not to pursue the line of conduct when justice and humanity prescribed another. The gentlemen from whom the petition proceeded were of retiring dispositions and quiet habits, and took but little concern in the differences of parties, and seldom interfered in any of those questions which were eagerly discussed in that house; but they always came forward to discharge what they conceived to be their obligations to humanity, when they could do it without violence to the modesty of their nature. The petition was couched in the language of moderation and seriousness, which was likely to be adopted for the expression of the sentiments of such a body of men. It might, however, and not unreasonably, have been expected that the very circumstance of being called upon to bear testimony against slavery, before a British House of Commons, would have excited a more than usual degree of warmth on the part of the petitioners. It certainly was an extraordinary anomaly, that the freest nation which ever existed on the face of the earth—which was in possession of true liberty—in which the blessings of equal law were extended to the whole community—that such a country should be chargeable with the guilt and inconsistency of allowing slavery in any place under its control. It was, indeed, strange, that those who were so justly jealous of the slightest infringement of their own liberty, should, year after year, and century after century, persist in depriving a great number of persons of that blessing. It was under these circumstances that the petitioners had come forward; and they were entitled to the greater attention, because their efforts were directed against slavery wherever it existed. They asserted that it was the duty of Parliament to put an end to slavery in the British dominions, and to restore those unhappy persons who were suffering under its yoke to the moral dignity of the eujoyment of liberty. There was this to be said with respect to slavery in the East—namely, that there it had from time immemorial, built for itself a nest—there it had fenced itself round with mounds and ramparts, and had almost become a part of individual existence; but an attack had commenced npon that strong hold of evil; its outworks had been demolished, and the territories invaded; and the cause of truth and liberty was advancing. Ancient history proved, that in the part of the world to which he had alluded, many of the evils which were so much deplored had existed as long as two thousand year ago. The accounts of recent travellers scarcely differed from the descriptions which had been left by the ancients. But how different were the circumstances attending the existence of slavery in the West Indies? There the evil was of our own creation; the slaves had originally been carried thither, not by their own will, but against it; being seized by fraud and conveyed by force. To those men, and to their posterity, the country owed the solemn duty of making the best reparation they could for the injustice which had been inflicted upon them. It was really astonishing, that Parliament should now be called upon to put an end to slavery in any part of the British dominions. Never, perhaps, since the world began, had there been known such an extraordinary instance of the sufferance of an evil in consequence of its being removed out of sight. By degrees the country had become habituated to it, until at length it had actually been considered as a necessary part of the constitution of society in the place where it existed He now regretted that he, and those hon. friends who thought with him on this subject, had not before now attempted to put an end not merely to the evils of the slave-trade, but to the evils of slavery itself. When the question of abolition was in its early progress before the legislature, he well recollected that hon members of high character and attainments expressed their decided opinions, that it was the duty of Parliament, not to confine itself to the mere question of the abolition of the trade in slaves, but to abolish slavery altogether. Among these were the late Mr. Sheridan, Lord Thurlow, and the then Lord Percy, now Duke of Northumberland. It was with some degree of shame and sorrow he now dwelt upon not having adopted the suggestion. But the reasons which influenced him and his friends at that period were—that such a proposition at the time would have been fatal to the question of abolition, and that if that were carried, the other object would be accomplished by gradual regulation. Not only were those eminent individuals whom he had mentioned favourable to the union of the two measures, there was another, Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, who had proposed that the slave-trade and slavery should both cease on the 1st of January, 1800, (we think). For the reasons he had stated, the measure was not embraced by the friends of abolition; but they thought that, that measure (the abolition of the trade) being carried, the door would be shut against the clandestine introduction of slaves, by enacting a secure measure of registration. Some circumstances had transpired with respect to one of the colonies, Jamaica, which made it doubtful whether an illicit introduction of slaves had not been carried on to a certain extent; but he had reason to think that it was by no means general. However, it was universally admitted, that it was impossible wholly to prevent the illicit introduction, if the parties interested were so inclined; but it was hoped that the consciences and convictions of the colonists would induce them to adopt physical and moral reforms in the condition of the slaves, when it was found that the means of adding to their number by importation were nearly cut off; that they (the colonists) by introducing the institution of marriage—by religious instruction—and by lessening the quantity of labour, would raise the slaves higher in the scale of human society, render them more useful to the islands, and make their individual situation more consistent with the rank to which as human beings they were entitled. It was hoped that the consciousness of not bieng able to procure a ready supply by importation, would be a stringent reason for bettering the condition of those which remained. He remembered it was laid down by that great and enlightened statesman, Mr. Burke, that all general principles of legislation would be useless unless accompanied by practical rules. The friends of abolition at the time he (Mr. Wilbeforce) alluded to, were endeavoring to effect a general principle, and he regretted exceedingly that they did not accompany the principle of abolition of the trade, with regulations for the final abolition of slavery altogether, which the petition now in his hand recommended. It appeared to him that the prayer of the petition was recommended not less by justice and sound policy than by the real interests of the colonists themselves. The subject however, would, he trusted, undergo the most serious consideration. He hoped it would not be taken up with headlong haste—but that caution should mark its exmaination—that the house should seriously consider what it was its duty to do, remembering the many who considered that thei interests were opposed to what others claimed as a right. He hoped those interest might meet with due consderation, but he also hoped that we should not be called upon to pay British debts out of African pockets. All he asked was a fair and mature consideration of the subject—that the claims of 700,000 men to be treated as human beings might not be overlooked—that it might be remembered that they were men capable of great mental improvement—of being brought to a high degree of civilization. It would be

weakening and degrading his argument if he confined the improvement of their condition merely to food and clothing. He looked to higher objects—their mental improvement and raising them in the scale of human beings. He was anxious that they should be treated upon a different principle—that the whip should not be looked upon as the necessary stimulant to work; that he knew, was frequently the rule of their treatment, but he would admit it was adopted by men whose habits were prejudiced by the circumstances in which they were placed. Had he been educated in the same prejudices, he very probably would have acted in the same manner, Again the hon. member expressed a hope that the house would give the matter its most serious consideration. Objections, he knew, would be made, but let not the friends of the measure be deterred by those objections. Let them remember those which arose when the abolition of the slave-trade was first proposed He recollected when 30 or 40 years ago, he was advocating the measure, an honourable friend said to him—"The measure is well to discuss, but surely you can never hope to carry it." He (Mr. Wilberforce) answered—I "do hope; for such a cause as this is sure to carry itself at last" (Hear, hear.) He would say the same now. He stood upon principles which, however tardily, would at length make their way with the people of England. (Hear, hear.) In presenting this petition, he considered that the first stone was laid of an edifice which would flourish at some future period an ornament to the land. The honourable member concluded by moving that the petition be brought up.

The petition was now brought up and read.

After eulogizing the perseverance with which the legislature had followed up the measure of abolition of the trade, it went on to point out the evils to which hundereds of thousands of our fellow-beings were still exposed by a continuance of their bondage in the British colonies. and concluded by imploring Parliament to adopt the most efficacious measures for redeeming them trom their present degraded situation.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANNING asked whether it was the intention of the hon. member to found any motion upon the petition.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said that it was not, but that such was the intention of an hon. friend of his.

Mr. BUXTON then gave notice, that on the 22d of April he would submit a motion, that the house should take into consideration the state of slavery in the British colonies.

DEATH OF GERERAL DUMOURIEZ.—[From a Correspondent.—Died on Friday last, the 14th instant, at Turvillepark, near Henley-upon-Thames, in his 85th year, the celebrated General Dumouriez. This most extraordinary man stood at one period of his life on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior make up the most splendid pages of modern history. His name was a charm which gathered round it all the enthusiasm of millions; but he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous noise of popularity which accompanied his early career with the calm stillness of solitude which surrounded his bed of death. His temper was singularly frank and generous; his affections warm and cordial; his conversation full of strength and spirit, diversified with a variety of knowledge, and a remarkable discrimination of character. His memoirs, which will ere long be published, will throw great light upon the records of these our eventful days.

WAREHOUSING BILL.

Mr. WALLACE moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee on this bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON believed, as far as he had been able to ascertain the general feeling of the commercial interests in this country, that there was not a single exception taken to the principle of this bill. (Hear.) Though it was of the most vital consequence to the empire in itself, its machi- nery was such as would be very likely to destroy all its good effect; and he proposed to show to the house how that efficiency would be lost. The object of this bill was, to allow foreign manufactures and produce to come into our warehouses, and to go out of them again with the greatest possible facility: so that foreign commerce might be carried on in this country with greater advantage than it could be in others. The unnecessary caution which Government had manifested, however, to secure the revenue, tended totally to destroy the great advantages which would otherwise accrue from it. This was the complex part of the bill—when foreign goods were deposited in our warehouses, those who exported them again were by law required to give bond for such exportations taking place, and this was usually done by the merchant captain. or some other efficient authority. Now, when the vessel in which they were exported was once fairly out of our ports, he conceived that these goods were in just the same situation as if they had never been in our warehouses at all, and therefore that no further protection or precaution on the prat of Government was necessary To so much of the bill as recognized this principle, he (Mr. Robertson) quite agreed; but the Government, not content with this called upon all the various nations of the earth to protect their revenue. Now what, in the name of wonder, had a Frenchman or an American, the merchant of the continent of Europe, or the merchant of Asia, to do with our revenue? (Hear.) Under this bill, when the foreign merchant took the goods out of the warehouse. he engaged upon oath to certify that they should be landed precisely at that foreign port which the bond specified that they were to be exported to. The consequence was, frequently. this—when the vessel arrived at such foreign port, she found the market already glutted with the same kind of produce she carried, but was obliged to land her cargo and not permitted to sail to some other port without breaking bulk. He (Mr. Robertson) conceived that this defect might easily be remedied, as he had on a former occasion suggested, by the master or other efficient person's taking an oath and giving a bond that such goods should not be re-landed in this country. Then as to our colonies: vessels carrying out foreign goods to the colonies, were required to pay the duties before they sailed. It was to be recollected, that our colonies stood in a very different situation from what they did 2 years ago; for their ports were now opened for the importation of foreign goods. Then, if the duties were to be paid on such goods here, how could they on arriving out in the colonies stand any chance of competition with those which did not come from the mother country? Another objection was, that it was provided that there should be different lists of foreign produce; but surely two lists would be sufficient. Let the excise warehouses have a list of all exciseable articles, and the customs' warehouses anothers of all articles subject to the payment of custom. It was to be observed that this bill did not at all interfere with the manufactures of our own country: if it did, he (Mr. Robertson) would certainly not support it. The hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his warm approbation of the principle and objects of the bill, and by calling upon the house to enter, without delay, upon a discussion, for which no time, no opportunity could be more eligible than the present. (Hear.)

Mr. BRIGHT hoped, under all the circumstances in which this bill presented itself, that the right hon. gentleman would allow the committee to stand over till another day. Last session the same measure came on just before the recess, and without any one being aware that it was coming on.

Mr. WALLACE was really not prepared to hear any objections on the score of honourable gentlemen being taken by surprise. The bill had been already printed five times over; and he now proposed the committee in pursuance of a distinct pledge which he had given to an honourable gentleman opposite, that the measure should be brought on at an early period of the session, in order to allow of its mature discussion through all the stages of its progress.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY observed, that the bill had only been for a few days before the house, and therefore his constituents had not had an opportunity of knowing how it affected them. The bill might be much the same as the one of last session; but that was no sufficient information for him to return to his constituents. The merchants of Leeds had called, or were about to call, a meeting on this subject; and all that he (Mr. S. Wortley) asked of the right hon. gentleman, was to give him the opportunity, before pressing the bill to its final stage, of ascertaining their sentiments upon it.

The CHANCELLCR of the EXCHEQUER could not help thinking that his hon. friend (Mr. Wortley) had pressed his objection to the proceeding with the bill a little hardly upon his right honourable friend. The bill, with the exception of one clause, was much the same as that of last year. That clause was an exception in favour, or as he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should say, in disfavour, thinking it would be prejudicial, of silk and linen goods. The house last session had suggested, however, that such a clause should be introduced. Now, he understood the hon. member for Yorkshire to wish that woollens should be included in the same exception; and in that case, the hon. member would have ample opportunity to press the introduction of a provision to that effect. He might move either in the committee, or in the two subsequent stages of the bill. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did conceive that the hon. gent.'s constituents took a very bad view of their interests, notwithstanding. The best course would be to let the bill go on, not *pro forma* merely, but substantially through its discussion.

Mr. K. DOUGALS believed that the quantity of woollens exported from this country was of the value of 7,000,000l. annually. Of that quantity, 2,000,000l. was the export to Continental Europe; 2,000,000l. to America; and in both of these cases, foreigners obtained a competition with the produce of this country. 1,200,000l. was the export to the East Indies; and there existed an equal right of competition. The remainder was exported to the Brazils.

Mr. BENETT, of Wiltshire, supported, as we understood, the principle of this bill. An exception, however, had been made in favour of silk and linen goods; but woollen cloths, which were a commodity that furnished a trade of the utmost importance to this country, were ommitted from the benefit of that exception. If the clause were persisted in, he should move an amendment in faveur of woollen cloths.

Mr. MARRYAT considered this bill of the utmost consequence to the country. He must say that he thought the prejudices which seemed to exist against this bill were very extraordinary. It did not touch our manufactures; but affected only foreign goods that had been brought into our markets. The revenue, which it was calculated took one-fourth of what was earned and expended by every body in the king-

dom, was mainly interested in the bill. There was scarcely a kingdom of Europe into which British goods might not be imported, and from which they might not be exported; and the consequence was, that there they could most easily make up assorted cargoes of any description. Hence it had hitherto happened that foreign merchants had been always able to supply foreign markets to much greater advantage than we could. It was to remedy such a defect that this bill had been framed.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON said the reason of the exceptive clause was obvious. Why was the exception made in favour of silk?—because the duties on silk were so enormously high. Why was the exception made in favour of linins because the distressed of Ireland had induced the Legislature to manifest some feeling and consideration for her want of capital. It would be unfair not to extend the same exemption to the woollen trade as long as it was subjected to the present tax. He agreed with the right honourable gentleman on the general principle of the bill, but he thought it was straining too far not to allow that there were some peculiar cases which ought to be exempted from its operation. If no other member should anticipate him, he would move that the word "woollen" do follow the word "linen."

Mr. G. PHILLIPS wished, however, that the bill should be discussed and passed into a law as soon as possible. It was well known that the British commerce had suffered in consequence of the want of a more liberal policy in commercial affairs. He had made inquiries respecting the woolen trade, and he had learned that it was in a progressive state of improvement, and that it could maintain a competition in the foreign market. He objected to the tax upon wool as strongly as any man could; she would support a motion for repealing it; but he would not give his approbation to any measure which should have for its object to continue the law in its present state.

The house then divided upon the question of going in to the committee. The numbers were—For the motion, 82 | Against it, 8 | Majority 74.

The Times, March 22.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT LINCOLN March 15.

MARY WHILEY V. W. M. EPHRAIM SNOW.

Mr. DENMAN stated this was an action brought by a tradesman at Gainsbrough, to recover damages against a person who had been a surgeon and apothecary in that town, for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, by which she had lost that daughter's services, by her becoming pregnant. The counsel said that the young woman was one of seven children, and he descanted with great feeling on the wrongs of the mother, who now brought her case before a jury.

The young woman, Elizabeth Whiley, was then called into the witness box. She was dressed genteelly, and looked interesting. She stated as follows:—My mother lives at Gainsborough. She dresses flax. I lived with her. I am now turned 21 years of age, and have been for five years acquainted with the defendant. He lived at Gainsborough, and attended me as a medical man. He left Gainsborough four years ago, and now lives in London. I went with him to London at his suggestion. I first went to Retford with him, on a double horse, in the autumn of 1817. He was not then going to London. I went with him at his own desire, and was to pass as his sister. Retford is 8 miles from Gainsborough. We arrived at the White Hart Inn at 8 o'clck. When we came within 2 miles of Retford, he said they would not know but we were man and wife. I replied, "they would, when two bed-rooms were ordered." He said "Yes," I said no more till supper was ordered. He importuned me to allow him to sleep in my room—to sit beside my bed; and he gave me his word of honour he would not get into bed. He was reading a book and turned his head on one side whilst I got behind the curtain and undressed. I was fatigued and got to sleep. At 12 o'clock I awoke by finding him in bed. He took me back to Gainsborough next morning, and I went to my mother's. Next time, about a fortnight after, he took me to Market-Rasen, about 20 miles off, where we stopped a day. I told my mother I went to see my friends in the country, and she did not know any other. I became pregnant, and lay in at Stamford. My mother did not know I was with child. He put a letter into the post-office as if a lady wished for me as a companion, and I went to Stamford. I returned after four months, and Mr. Snow removed from Gainsborough to London, and took me with him. My mother thought I had got a situation as a dress-maker there. Mr. Snow paid for my lodgings. I was a year in London in lodgings, and he visited me there. His wife is lately dead.

Mr. Justice PARK to Mr. Denman.—Are you not doing injury to morals, rather than guarding them, by exposing the young woman's profligacy?

Here the witness fainted, and was carried out of Court.

The JUDGE.—Poor young lady, I am sorry for her; but a more profligate case I hardly ever heard.

Mr. DENMAN.—Thing of her mother, my Lord.

The JUDGE.—I do not think a more wicked act than seducing a young woman hardly occurs in the catalogue of immoralities; but a mother who takes no more care of that jewel—a daughter's virtue—has no claim to consideration. I wish to stop this disgusting recital altogether.

It was then agreed to withdraw a juror.

The JUDGE.—It is a very wise resolution. Now I may say, I should have nonsuited you, Mr. Denman: her mother does not appear to have lost her services, as, from her own account, she was living without her mother's knowledge of the way in which she spent her time.

Last week Joseph Boutis Zouetta was committed to Rochester gaol, charged with a violent assult on Mr.—Chiffey, of Troy Town. It appears that the prisoner, an itinerant Italian, had been paying his addresses to the maid-servant at the Portland Arms, and, to forward his suit, had made her several presents; but the Italian found that while his presents were accepted, the person of an Englishman, a son of St. Crispin, was preferrrd: and having failed in obtaining his object, or a return of the articles presented to her, he, on Monday evening, between nine and ten o'clock commenced an assault, by first attacking the favoured swain, whose nose he seized between his teeth, and which, in all probability, would have been sacrificed, but for the circumstance of his having forced his finger against the roof of the assailant's mouth, which compelled him to let go his hold. An Italian who interfered also had his thumb very severely bitten by the prisoner. He then seized the girl by the throat, threw her down, and began beating her in a most savage manner, at the same time declaring he would murder her. The landlady, greatly alarmed, called for assistance, and Chiffey having first arrived, he seized the prisoner's arm to prevent further injury to the girl. The infuriated monster immediately turned on the person who thus restrained him, and in an instant bit out from his cheek a piece of flesh of considerable substance, and the breadth of a crown piece. For this last offence he was committed.—*Essex and Kent Mercury.*

EXETER, March 20.

John Bolt was charged with having shot Jane Justling, with the intent to murder her, or do her harm.

The prosecutrix, a girl apparently about twenty years of age, was then carried into Court, and placed in the box in a most pitiable condition. Her face was tied up. She could not hold the testament in her right hand to receive the oath, and it was administered to her in her left. She answered in a feeble tone the questions put by her counsel. In December, she said, she was the nursery-maid to Mr. Arundel, of Sefton-park. John Bolt was groom. He often expressed attachment to her. In October last he broke his arm, and he had a callous formed on his arm near where it had been broken. Witness was instructed by the housekeeper to rub this callous twice a day, and she did so for nearly two months, and, in consequance of her attention, he expressed his attachment; but his expressions at that time were not very particular. He offered her a gown and a cloak, which she refused; but she did accept a pocket-handkerchief, a knife, and a comb. He said he should never be able to make her satisfaction for the trouble he had given her. He was not very frequent in his expressions of regard to her, but her answers were always—"No." She remembered nothing particular in the beginning of December; but on Sunday, the 22d, she saw him in the kitchen. He asked her if she was going to church? she told him she did not know. At this time some of the other servants had gone to church. He aid, "It's time to go, if you are going." She said, "I wish you to go along;" and upon that he went out of the kitchen, and she went and got herself ready. She afterwards went out for the purpose of going to church. She overtook him at no great distance from the church, when she asked him what business he had to wait for her? He repeatedly offered his arm, which she refused to take. He then seized her, and said he would not let her go, until she had given him her word. She used all her strength to get away, and she did get away. She then found she was too late for church, and she ran from him for the purpose of going back; but remembering the river was near, she returned by the same path she came. He pursued her, and in their way he importuned her. She remembered the threat. He had said if she did not have him, she should have no one else; upon which she said, "Why, what will you do to prevent it? Will you kill me?" He replied, "We will then both die together." This took place about five months before. He told her that he had a loaded pistol in his room, but whether he said he would shoot her she could not recollect. On her e-

turn, She made a communication to Mr. Hoare, the butler. She then went to the nursery, and afterwards went to the kitchen, where she saw Grace Crabbe, who told her that the prisoner wanted to speak to her. Witness said she would go to him if any one would go with her. She went afterwards to him in his bed-room. John Hoare came into the kitchen at the time Grace Crabbe was speaking to her. John Hoare left the kitchen before her, and she found him in the prisoner's room. The prisoner was standing in his room. There was a chest of drawers on the other side of the room, so that there was but just room to pass between the foot of the bed and the drawers. On her coming in he said, "Jane, I want to speak to you." Upon this Hoare went out of the room, leaving the door partly open. Witness said, "What do you want of me, John?" He said, "Will you give your consent to have me?" She said, "No." He said he would wait five years or ten years, if she would have him. She replied, "No, John, never, unless my mind changes." In the mean time witness heard Grace Crabbe call her, and she attempted to go out, but she could not. She said, "John, do let me go!" He said, she should never then have given him encouragement. She replied, that she never had. She told him that she had no objection to live with him as a fellow-servant, if he was content with that. He said, "Then, you won't consent?" She said, "No, John, I can't." He then said again, "You won't?" She made the same reply, when he said, "Then if you won't, I'll shoot you;" and as she was running away he took a pistol from the foot of the bed, which he presented at her. She recollected nothing more.

John Hoare corroborated the above evidence. After he had left the room, he heard Jane say. "John, let me go!" As witness was stepping back to his room, he heard her call out, "Hoare!" three times rapidly, as if in great distress. Witness stepped back rapidly; and as he pushed open the door, he heard a shriek, and at the moment he entered a pistol went off, and the room was filled with smoke. When he entered the room, witness exclaimed, "Villain (or rogue), you have killed the girl!" He said, "I have done it; and now I hope to see the last of her." Witness, as soon as the smoke cleared up, found her lying down on the floor. The right side of her face was nearly shot off; her eye was nearly shot out, and two fingers of her left hand were nearly shot off. Witness thought she was dying.

Grace Crobbe, the housemaid.—Witness ran up stairs after the pistol was fired, and found Jane supported by the prisoner and Betsy, the kitchen-maid; her face on the right side was nearly shot off. He said "Let her alone—let her die." When Betsy asked for a chair, he said as they were doing this, "Get me another pistol, that I may see the end of her." He said he wished he could hear her last groan. He appeared to take it all very coolly.

The prisoner put in a long defence, in which he stated, that when his love had ripened for the prosecutrix, he often declared his passion to her, but she neither expressly refused nor rejected him; that he continued in this miserable state until the Sunday, when, on her return from church, he gave her a kiss as she entered the house, saying, "This is the last time I shall ever have this happiness, for I cannot remain in this miserable state." He had entertained the notion of putting a period to his existence, and called her up stairs, that he might by that act convince her how truly he loved he. In the delirium of the moment, as he was bringing the pistol round upon his own person, he unfortunately let it off, in a situation to lodge the contents in her face instead of his own head. He did not know what he might have said after the act, but he denied any intention of injuring her: but he promised, if his life should be spared, to make every reparation, by his future life, for the fatal resolution to destroy himself and the accident which had brought him to his present awful situation.

The learned JUDGE gave it as his opinion, from the circumstances stated, that had death ensued from the act of the prisoner, in point of law he would have been guilty of murder. The question, however, which remained to try was, whether the prisoner had shot at the unfortunate girl with intent to murder her, or whether he had attempted to commit suicide? In considering this question, they would doubtless weigh his subsequent declarations, and see whether from them, or from any other part of the evidence, they could collect any thing that could raise reasonable doubts that it was the intention of the prisoner to murder the unfortunate object of his passion.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict—*Guilty of shooting at her with intent to murder her.*

The prisoner, during the examination of the unfortunate girl, scarcely kept his eyes from her a moment, was extremely agitated, and shed tears; but he betrayed no emotion on hearing the verdict. He was led away, and we understand that sentence will not be passed upon him until the termination of the assizes.

PROSPECTUS.

For establishing, by means of STEAM NAVIGATION, a Communication with *Calcutta* and the *East Indies* generally, via the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea: the Voyage out and home to be completed within 120 days.

I DEEM it unnecessary to dwell upon the efficiency of Steam Vessels to navigate upon the open Seas, and to encounter severe Gales, even with greater advantages than those provided only with Masts and Sails. Persons who entertain doubts on this point, will be best answered by a perusal of the different Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons.

It would be superfluous also to attempt to demonstrate that which is in itself evident, I mean the very great advantage that would derive to Merchants individually, and to the Public generally, by the means of speedy communication with our Asiatic Dominions.

How this desirable object may be attained with the prospect of a fair remuneration to those who are its promoters and supporters, I will endeavour to shew, advancing always my opinions with diffidence, and inviting information from Gentlemen whose experience on some points, or whose data on others, may enable them to detect inaccuracies or suggest improvements.

The difficulties to be surmounted are of different degrees, and present themselves in a natural succession, in which I propose to discuss them.

And, 1st. The Route up the Mediterranean, across the Isthmus of Suez on Camels, up the Red Sea, round Ceylon, and up the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta, appears the most direct.

2d. The convenient Places to touch at for the purpose of replenishing fuel, with the distances between each, are probably as follows:

Sailing from Plymouth (to which port Passengers may be conveyed from London by the Plymouth Steam Packet.

	Miles.	Days.
Steam Packet) to Gibraltar, about	1150	7
From Gibraltar to Malta	1000	6
From Malta to El Arish	1000	6
Across the Isthmus to Suez, on camels,	120 miles	
From Suez to Mocha, or the Island of Perim	1200	
From Mocha to Isle of Socotra	600	5
From Socotra to Cochin	1350	8
From Cochin to Trincomalee*	600	5
From Trincomalee, touching at Madras, to Calcutta	1020	6
Making the whole distance by Sea	7920	57

In round numbers 8000 Miles; of which 3200 are on the North and West side the Isthmus, and 4800 on the South and East.

We haue next to consider the capability of a vessel to carry fuel for the greatest distance, that between Socotra and Cochin, of 1350 miles. And although in calculating the expense of Coal, I shall assume that a vessel of 400 tons, with an Engine of 100 horse power, may obtain nine miles of speed from the consumption of nine bushels of coals; or that the expense of coals will on an average be eqnal to one bushel per mile; still I think the vessel should at each depôt complete to at least 60 chaldrons, which on the greatest distance would admit of their making as little as five miles and a half per hour, for the whole passage; and on the distance between Plymouth and Gibraltar, where at some seasons the greatest resistance may be expected, 60 chaldrons would be sufficient, at the rate of four miles and a half per hour. And if the calculation be made on Ten complete Voyages in the year, at the greatest consumption, *i. e.* supposing 60 chaldrons to be supplied from each depôt at each demand, we shall arrive at a quantity that may be considered as sufficient for the first supply to the different depôts, to be afterwards kept up according to the actual expense. And it will be

				s.	£.
From Plymouth	10 of 60	Chal	= 600	at 40	= 1200
Gibraltar, 10 out	20 of 60	do.	= 1200	at 90	= 5400
10 home,		do.	= 1200	at 100	= 6000
Malta. do.. do.	20 of 60	do.	= 600	at 110	= 3300
Syria, 10 home	10 of 60				
Making.... Chaldrons			3600		£15,900

Or take the average at 4*l.* 10*s.* per chaldron, or 2*s.* 6*d* per bushel.

On the South-East Side of the Isthmus there will be required.

	Chaldrons.
At Suez..for 10 voy. out, 0 home. 10 of 60	= 600
Mocha ..... 10. do. ... 10 do. .. 20 of 30	= 600

* It is supposed that a passage may be found over the Devil's Bridge, through Park's Straits; which will shorten the distance Six or Eight Hundred Miles between Cochin and Calcutta.

Socotra.	10 . do. . .	10 do. . .	20 of 60	= 1200
Cochin.	10 . do. . .	10 do. . .	20 of 30	= 600
Tellicherry. .	10 . do. . .	10 do. . .	20 of 60	= 1200
Calcutta. . . .	0 . do . . .	10 do. . .	10 of 60	= 600
			Making in all . . .	4800

Which may be calculated to average at the different depots 2*s.* 4*d.* per bushel. The price of coals at Calcutta, brought from Burdwan, exchanging 2*s.* per rupee, is 8 anas, or 1*s.* per maund of 84lbs., equal to one English bushel; or it is 36*s.* per chaldron.

Next is to be considered the Passage of the Isthmus:—and, until negociations are entered into and arrangements actually made, we must be contended with a calculation of the Expenses on a scale which will certainly exceed the reality.

A Camel capable of travelling a distance daily of 30 miles, with a load of 4 cwt., may be procured for from 10 to 12 dollars:—say 3*l.*

Estimate keep and attendance, a per annum, say 3*l.*

Present to the Pacha, for Escort, &c. each Caravan, 400 dollars.

Buxis to attendants, &c. 50 dollars; and suppose 50 tons of cargo, and 30 persons with baggage, 40 Camels would be the least number required, at 3*l.* each. . . . . 120*l.* } £ 2400
Their food and keep for 12 months. 120*l.* }

Interest 5 per cent, Wear and Tear, 20 = 25 = 600*l.*

£600 divided by 20 (the number of Passages across) is for each passage . . . . . 30*l.* 0*s* } £ 142. 10*s.*
Buxis 450 dollars, at 5*s.* . . . 112 10 }

Or, in round numbers, 150*l.*

The Wages of Seamen may be estimated at 2*l.* per month; their Victualling at 2*l.* more; and although the wages of seamen and the expense of victualling them is much less in India than in Europe, yet, as a larger number is required in those Seas, it will be fair to calculate on the same expense in making an Estimate. Commanders and Artificers, employed on the South-east side of the Isthmus, must receive more wages than those employed on the home station.

It unfortunately happens, that the three fairest months in the British Channel and Atlantic are the worst in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, and *vice versa;* the South-west Monsoon being strongest from the middle of June to the middle of August; whilst December, January, and February, bring fine weather in those Seas. I am of opinion, however, that vessels may make passages for ten months in the year, the Steam Boats, during the prevalence of the South-west Monsoon, leaving the Hoogly by Larcom's Channel, and keeping the Orixa and Coromandel coasts close on board.

To perform the contemplated service, it will be necessary to have at least three, and perhaps four, Vessels on each side the Isthmus. They should be of 400 Tons, of the strongest build, and of 100 horse power, with Latteen Sails, or Lug Fore-sail, and schooner-rigged abaft. But the experiment of the Latteen Sails should be made; because, when the yards are down, the masts present less surface to the wind, than those of any other rig.

The Vessels should befitted for the accommodation of 25 Passengers, and from 50 to 100 Tons of Cargo; to be manned with a crew of 20 men, including mates and artificers; to be completed to 20 days provisions and water; and to sail on the first day of every month, from Plymouth and Calcutta.

The Vessels may readily be contracted for, and built under inspection, for 20*l.* per Ton; and the Engines will cost, probably, 5,000*l.* each; or, in round numbers, the Vessels may be completed for 14,000*l.*

The Estimate of the Outlay and Receipt for the first twelve months may be,

	£.
Six Vessels, of 400 tons and 100-horse power, at 14,000*l.* each.	84,000
Invested in Coals at the Depots.	36,060
Invested on Camels	1,200
Capital invested.	£. 121,260

	£.
Insurance on 121,260*l.* at 10 per cent.	12,126
Wear and tear of Engines 30,000*l.* at 20 per cent	6,000
Do. on Wood and Iron 54,000*l* at 15 per cent .	8,100
160,000 miles of Fuel at 2*s.* 6*d.* per mile. . . .	20,000
Grease, Stuffing, and Packing, for 6 Engines.	1,000
6 Principal Engineers, at 70*l.* per annum. . .	420
36 Engine Men and Stokers, at 35*l.* per annum.	1 260
6 Commanders, at 200*l.*	1,200
12 Mates, at 48*l.*	576
70 Seamen, at 24*l.*	1,680
Victualling 106 Men at 20*l.* per annum. . . .	2,120
Port Charges, a rough estimate, the Calcutta Pilotage being exceedingly heavy, a great reduction may be expected:—say each voyage 50*l.* for 20. . .	1,000
Passage of the Isthmus.	3,000
Mess.	10,000
Commission 2½ per cent.	1,712
Total Outlay.	£70,194

It is not being too sanguine to suppese that the number of Passengers will be complete every voyage, from the three Presidencies; those from Bombay may join at Cochin by an auxiliary packet; and the price fixed at 200*l.* is the lowest usually paid for an inferior accommodation on board a ship trading to India. To the individual, a great saving in equipment will result, from the shortness of the passage, and the necessity of limiting the quantity of baggage; whilst the gain of time, and the pleasing prospect of setting foot on land once in eight or ten days, will be strong inducements or preference to this route.

	£.
25 Passengers for 20 voyages will yield, at 200*l.* each.	100,000
Less commission 2½ per cent.	2,500
	£97,500
50 ✝ 20 1000 tons of cargo at 15*l.* . . . Less commission 2½ per cent. . . .	14,625
Net Proceeds of 20 Voyages.	112,125
Amount of Outlay	70,194
Profit on this estimate. . . .	£41,931

Which I do not think exaggerated; and I feel convinced that after one or two voyages, the rate of passage may be lowered to 150*l.* fixing the interest at 12 per cent, and setting a part a sum for redeeming the capital, for experimental purposes, and for constructing a carriage road across the Isthmus, with proper halting places; a point which, by the judicious application of one or two thousand pounds, might be effected through the Pacha of Egypt.

Having, I trust, demonstrated the advantage likely to result from the proposed Establishment, it only remains to devise the means best calculated to promote it. And I can speak positively to the cordial co-operation that will be given by our Asiatic friends.

In the foregoing Prospectus I have calculated on an expense which would be adequate to the establishment of a number of Vessels, sufficient to keep up a constant communication with India. But as prejudices are to be overcome, it will perhaps be prudent to begin with only Two vessels, one on each side the Isthmus, and to increase the number as the confidence of the public becomes established.

In making this Estimate, it would have been unfair to calculate on contingencies; but there can be little doubt that the expense for Fuel might be very considerably reduced. Ships proceeding to the Mediterranean, and which now frequently go in ballast, would if a demand existed, be glad to deliver Coals at an advance of from 10*s.* to 15*s.* on the shipping price in the river.

The Insurance and Wear and Tear are also estimated at a very high rates; whilst on the other hand no profit has been anticipated on the carriage of letters and dispatches, which would certainly accrue. since the Post-office could never afford to establish an independent conveyance.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

POLAR EXPLORATORY TRAVELS.

Accounts have reached us from Admiral Krusenstern, that a Russian Officer had accomplished the extraordinary journey of fifty days on the Polar ice, and had arrived at an entirely open Polar sea! !!

Henry VIII—A copy of the work which was written by this King and which gained him from the pope the title of Defender of the Faith, was stolen from the Vatican and sold to the brother of Payne, the bookseller of the Mews Gate. The bookseller received for it, from the Marquis of Douglas, an annuity for life.

Mr. Pitt being in company with the late Duchess of Gordon, who spoke the Scottish dialect in the broadest manner, she told him that some of her family had gone to France, and was asked by him why she was not of the party She said, in answer, that it was very awkward to be in a country and not know the language. Why," said Mr, Pitt, dryly, "your Grace has not found any such inconvenience in *England.*"

When Mr. Thomas Sheridan, son of the late celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was candidate for the representation of a Cornish Borough, he told his father, that if he succeeded he should place a label on his forehead with the words "to let" and side with the party that made the best offer. "Right, Tom," said the father, "but don't forget to add the word 'unfurnished.'"

Burns.—The following characteristic trait of Burns was communicated by Mr. Alexander Smellie (one of the sons of the late William Smellie, printer, of Edinburg)—"I perfectly remember the first appearance of Burns in my father's printing-house, in 1787, at the time his poems were printing. He was dressed much in the style of a plain countryman, and walked three or four times from end to end of the composing-room, cracking a long hunting whip which he held in his hand, to the no small annoyance of the compositors and pressmen: and although the manuscript of his poems was then lying before every compositor in the house, he never once looked at what they were doing, nor asked a single question. He frequently repeated this odd practice during the course of printing his work, and always in the same strange and inattentive manner! to the great astonishment of the men, who were not accustomed to such whimsical behaviour."

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Mr. Perkin's Plan for Saving Fuel, &c. in Steam Engines.—The leading feature of this plan, is an attempt to work the steam engines at a pressure considerably higher than has hitherto been done in this country, where the maximum has been 40lbs. to the square inch, and that only in very few instances. In America, we believe, it is not uncommon to see engines working at a pressure of 100 to 130lbs.; but Mr. Perkins proposes to use a pressure of 250lbs. on the square inch and eventually to carry it as far as 400lbs. The manner in which the saving is to be effected, may be thus explained.—The principal consumption of fuel takes place in raising the water to the degree in which it emits, i. e. 212°; and, after that, a very little more is required to raise the steam to the pressure of 250lb. As far as theory goes, the plan looks well, for a small quantity of steam, at that pressure, will produce a wonderful effect; but we fear, that when reduced to practice, it will fall very short of his expectations. Our reason for such fear, is from the practical knowledge, that as pressure of steam is increased, so is its heat; for instance, steam. at a pressure of 1lb. is not above 213°; but at a pressure of 45lbs. it is 288°, and so increases, although not in so rapid a proportion, but to a great extent. When, therefore, steam at that heat and pressure escapes into a cylinder, furnished with the necessary requisites for working, a counteraction will take place from the very rapid expansion, and something will give way, or the machine will not move. The method adopted by Mr. Perkins to raise steam to the proper degree of pressure, is exceedingly ingenious, and is that part of his scheme which promises the happiest result. He proposes to make a cylindrical boiler, of gun metal, and of considerable thickness; instead of placing fire under it, or through it by flues—the usual method, he intends to enclose it in a furnace, so that it may be actually surrounded by fire in every direction. Here success seems certain, and we hope that his plan, altogether, may defeat our prognostics, for it advances the cause of the high pressure engine, in opposition to that timidity which has set legal chains on this interesting branch of science.—*Museum.*

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SIR PHILIP FRANCIS TO MR. GEORGE THICKNESSE (FORMERLY MASTER OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL).

The following letter will be read with interest by those who think they see in the writer the author of the Letters of Junius. There are passages in it which will help to confirm them in that opinion. But it has much higher merit than that of a polished style—merit that will give it interest with all readers—simplicity of manner, kind-heartedness, and delicacy of feeling. It was written soon after the return of Sir Philip Francis from India, at the time when the impeachment of Warren Hastings was proceeding with all its vigour; and some would think it as unlikely to have sprung from the heart of Sir Philip Francis at this period, as from that of Junius at any time: in their opinion, "Tear-falling pity dwells not in this eye." They are, however, equally mistaken in both cases: the whole spirit of the Letter is redolent of Junius; witness, in particular, some of his private notes to Woodfall.

It is proper to add, that this Letter would not have seen the light, but for gratitude of the gentleman to whom it is addressed; and that some parts of it furnished those fac similes of handwriting which were made use of to prove the identity of Junius with Sir Philip Francis.

Upper Harley-street, 20th Jan. 1785

My Dear Sir,—I received the favour of your letter with a real sensation of pleasure, but not unmixed with some uneasiness. I cannot but feel that it was my part and duty to have recalled myself long ago to your remembrance But though I condemn myself for neglect, believe me, I have never ceased to think of you, as of my friend and benefactor. You have the best claim to my gratitude, and a right to every service in my power.

I called at your brother's lodgings yesterday; wishing to see him before I answered your letter-but he was not at home. Not knowing the situation of his son, I have no idea how I can be of use to him. You will easily conceive, that, in the present circumstances, I can have no interest with the Admiralty; and, I assure you, that my interest at the India-house is worse than negative. In that quarter I and all who belong to me are proscribed. I did what I could to save the body corporate from ruin; and that was not the way to gain the friendship of individuals. Mr. Hastings took the opposite course, and has succeeded accordingly.

I cannot but be touched with the account you give me of your own situation. I well know how heavily the public burthens press, in every seuse and direction, on moderate and even upon considerable fortunes; at least, such as used to be thonght so. The idea of your being forced to quit a house which, I am told, you find comfortable, makes me very uneasy; and you will do me a very great favour, if you will allow me to obviate the necessity of a step, which, I seriously believe, you would not feel more than I should. For the purpose of answering these last taxes, I have taken the liberty of enclosing to you a bank note of twenty pounds, which, in future, as long as you and I live, you shall regularly receive in the beginning of every year. I entreat you not to refuse this little mark of my gratitude and affection for you; and much more earnestly do I entreat you not to attribute this offer to any motive that ought to disincline you to me.

I shall learn from your brother what parts of my speeches he has sent you, in order that I may supply you with the remainder. If there be any thing good in them, I deem it to be principally due to your early instructions.

I mean to send you, from time to time, any thing that may be worth your notice, or likely to amuse you.

I beg of you to make whatever use of my privilege you think fit, without the smallest scruple.

I am, with the sincerest affection and esteem,
Dear Sir,
Your most obliged and faithful servant,
P. Francis.

To Mr. George Thicknesse.

Poetry.

"CHANGING QUARTERS"

FROM THE IONIAN.

'Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth at the helm, and pleasure at the prow,
Full many a joy she wafts to many a foe,
And hope enlivens every breast but mine.
The wanton breeze with unperforming wing
Just curls the waves that heave us from the land.
Each sad domestic ties remembrance brings
Over the troubled sea of doubt and fear.
Thrice happy they that sail, but happier they that stay
Within the quiet limits of their native coast.
And nearer as the rising breezes rise,
And more remote the port we leave behind,
Fresh conflicts tear my soul. Ah! treacherous main!
To rob me of my life, and more than life,
Conspire the winds and waves! Now, cease my song,
Till to the winds and waves more prosperous gales succeed.'

Is there an eye, which nothing sees,
In what it views to-day,
To whisper deeper thoughts than these,
And wake a graver lay?
Oh think not thus! when Lovers part,
When weeping eye and trembling heart
Speak more than words can say;
It ill becomes my jesting song
To run so trippingly along,
And on these trifling themes bestow
What ought to be a note of woe.
I see young Edward's courser stand,
The bridle rests upon his hand;
But beauteous Helen lingers yet,
Vite throbbing heart and eyelid wet;
And as she speaks in that sweet tone,
Which makes the listener's soul its own;
And as she heaves that smother'd sigh
Which Lovers cannot hear and fly,
In Edward's face looks up the while,
And longs to weep, yet seems to smile.

'Fair forms may fleet around, my love!
And lighter steps than mine,
And sweeter tones may sound, my love!
And brighter eye may shine;
But wheresoever thou dost rove,
Thou will not find a heart, my love!
So truly, wholly, thine,
As that which at thy feet is aching,
As if its every string were breaking!

'I would not see thee glad, my love!
As erst, in happier years;
Yet do not seem so sad, my love!
Because of Helen's fears;
Swiftly the flying minutes move;
And though we weep to-day, my love!
Heavy and bitter tears,
There'll be, for every tear that strays,
A thousand smiles in other days.'—

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